FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 APRIL 1986

Libya

JANA's political editor denounced the EEC clampdown on the numbers and movements of Libyans in Europe as a "U.S. decision," warning that Libya will henceforth be obliged to treat the Europeans as "accomplices" in the "ugly U.S. crime." By "negating" their previous stands, the EEC states will ultimately involve themselves in the results of the "savage U.S. aggression" against Libya, the JANA commentary stated. In another development concerning European relations, the Foreign Liaison Bureau asked the Italian ambassador for "clarification" concerning the 6th Fleet's return to bases in Italy, telling the ambassador that Italy should prevent the U.S. fleet from using port facilities given to the United States for NATO purposes, Tripoli television reported.

A commentary by JANA's political editor stressed that striking Al-Qadhdhafi personally will not eradicate violence but will have the opposite effect.

Italian police have arrested a former Libyan diplomat in connection with a plan to assassinate the U.S. ambassador in Rome last year, Rome radio disclosed.

Maghreb Affairs

Tunisian Security Situation — KUNA reported that a "number" of students and security personnel were injured in clashes at Tunis University 21 April following the killing of a student in a Tunis suburb by state security personnel, who suspected the student of being a thief. These clashes, KUNA noted, followed last week's disturbances at the university in response to the U.S. attack on Libya. In a related development, opposition leader Ahmed Mestiri was imprisoned 21 April following his arrest 16 April on charges of organizing a demonstration in Tunis to protest the U.S. air raids, according to AFP, adding that the date of Mestiri's trial has not been determined.

Algerian President on Libya — While acknowledging past "differences of views" with Libya, the Algerian president, in a speech broadcast by Algiers radio, declared that Algeria nevertheless cast "all differences aside" following the U.S. attack on that country. He asserted that it is the Algerian people's and its leadership's "duty to support" Libya during both "good and hard" times.

Sudan

TMC Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab "will hand over" the command of the Sudanese People's Armed Forces 24 April to the new commander in chief, General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah, according to SUNA. Another SUNA report revealed that the Constituent Assembly's first session will be held 30 April instead of 26 April to allow deputies from southern Sudan to reach Khartoum.

As for the military situation in the south, an SPLA communique broadcast by the SPLA's clandestine radio announced that the town of Pachala, near the Ethiopian border, was captured by the SPLA 19 April. Earlier, military sources cited by the Sudanese Armed Forces' newspaper claimed that over 80 percent of all SPLA forces stationed between Rumbek and Yirol have been killed or wounded, according to SUNA.

OPEC

Ten OPEC member countries have agreed that OPEC production in the 3d and 4th quarters of 1986 will be set at 16.3 and 17.3 mb/d, thereby setting the average output for 1986 "realistically" at 16.7 mb/d, OPEC announced in a press release carried by OPECNA at the conclusion of the 15-21 April meeting in Geneva. However, Algeria, Iran, and Libya considered that OPEC's goal of restoring market stability can only be achieved through lower production levels, the communique noted.

Commenting on the outcome of the meeting in remarks reported by IRNA, the Iranian oil minister stressed Iran's opposition to any decision that fails to assure a steady increase in prices and he described the price war as a "conspiracy" launched by Saudi Arabia and inspired by the United States.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian naval units "intercepted" seven commercial ships and oil tankers 20 April sailing near the Strait of Hormuz, according to a communique cited by IRNA, and released them after ascertaining that they were not transporting cargo bound for Iraq. In other action, the communique said that the Iraqis sustained 60 casualties in fighting in the western fronts 20 April and that Iran thwarted an Iraqi asssault in the Sumar region early 21 April. It also announced that Iraq suffered at least 150 dead and wounded in clashes in the Zobeydah-Bayat area 20 April.

On the Iraqi side, an Iraqi military spokesman reaffirmed Iraq's rejection of recent Iranian claims of a major battle in the Al-Faw region, terming them "mere lies," INA reported. The spokesman also rebutted further Iranian allegations that Iraq is using chemical weapons, asserting that Iraq "has not used" such weapons, and does not have to use them.

Israel-France

AFP, citing "informed" sources, revealed that France has proposed reopening talks with Israel on supplying that country with a nuclear reactor on condition that France be allowed to "replace" the nuclear reactor in Iraq that Israel destroyed in 1981. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, currently in France, refused to comment on the report following talks with his French counterpart.

Lebanon

A number of kidnapped Europeans were recently transferred from Beirut to the Iranian-controlled Shaykh 'Abdallah barracks in Ba'labakk, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. The radio also stated that artillery shelling of residential areas in East and West Beirut 21 April caused "many" casualties.

DRA

USSR Visit — Council of Ministers Chairman Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, heading a large delegation, left for Moscow 21 April, BAKHTAR reported.

Mujahidin Losses — Almost 140 mujahidin and civilians were killed in a "major" bombardment of Arghandab, northwest Qandahar, "last week," AFP reported citing "wounded" persons. For their part, mujahidin sources admitted to 70 deaths and over 100 wounded in fighting to retain their "strategic" base at Zhawar, 12 km from the Pakistani border. In other action, four persons were injured in Qandahar city after two bombs planted by the mujahidin exploded "recently," according to Kabul radio.

Pakistan-DRA

Karachi radio reported that Pakistan lodged a strong protest with the DRA 21 April over two "unprovoked" DRA shelling incidents 19 April in which an Afghan refugee was killed in Khurram Agency.

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PLO's Qaddumi Views U.S. Attack on Libya

GF211132 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 21 Apr 86 p 6

[Interview with Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, by Geof Malone, *KHALEEJ TIMES* South Asia correspondent, in New Delhi — date not given]

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi is no stranger to the setbacks and heartbreaks of Middle East politics. As the foreign minister of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and one of its founders 22 years ago, he has been in the forefront of the battle for a Palestinian homeland.

Today he believes there is still a long and protracted struggle ahead before the goals are achieved. But in the American bombing of Libya Mr Qaddumi sees not just another setback to the Palestinian cause, but for the entire peace and security of the Middle East.

Mr Qaddumi was at the centre of the discussions which took place in New Delhi after the reaction of horror, alarm and anger swept through the non-aligned foreign ministers' conference when news of the American aggression became known.

Those talks led to one of the rare moments of complete unanimity in the movement — an outright condemnation of the United States and a decision to send a ministerial committee on a mission of solidarity to Libya and then on to the United Nations.

"The Nonaligned Movement must first deal with the problem on a political level. We will leave it in the nearest future for the countries which can help Libya to stand against the American aggression," said Qaddumi.

"The whole episode shows that the United States is not going to maintain peace. It has destroyed the process of peace with the PLO and Jordan. It has encouraged Israel to strike on the PLO and raid the PLO office in Tunis. The latest aggression can only increase the tension in the Middle East. [no closing quotes as published]

He believed the decision of the Arab League to call for a summit conference was an indication that the attack had promoted Arab unity.

Mr Qaddumi said the decision of the Soviet Union to send warships to the Gulf of Sidra would help stabilise the situation.

"It is necessary for the superpowers to take action in the event of aggression to maintain peace. It was supposed to have been the Security Council which took steps but unfortunately the United States, which is a permanent member of the Security Council and was supposed to maintain peace and security in the world, is violating international law. With the cooperation of others in the Security Council it is endangering that peace and security."

Mr Qaddumi does not, however, advocate any military action against the United States by the Soviet Union. "We have to avoid confrontation between the superpowers, while at the same time preventing any superpower taking military action. One of the main objectives and principles of the Nonaligned Movement is to avoid confrontation, not aggravate things, but to cool off a tense situation."

Mr Qaddumi said that as long as the United States stood with Israel, the problem of Palestine would continue.

"We have to struggle bravely and continuously in order to regain our national rights and to establish our independent state. [no closing quotes as published]

It is necessary to mobilise the international mass media to support this just cause of Palestine. As long as the United States and other imperialistic powers stand with Israel the problem will continue.

"But we are sure that Israel is being weakened every day compared to the growth and development of the PLO. And we think that our revolution will become stronger in the future and able to regain the lost land of Palestine and attain the targets and objectives of the PLO. We know this is a long and protracted struggle and we should be patient."

Mr Qaddumi said that differences with Libya and Syria which had arisen in the past were largely behind them.

"I met Colonel Qadhdhafi for three hours and he emphasised the support of Libya to the Palestinian revolution and the struggle of the Palestinian people for their independent state and self-determination, and he was ready to develop the bilateral relations between Libya and the PLO in future.

"During 1982 we did have differences among the PLO, Libya, and Syria. We made progress in this matter and contacts between us and the Syrians have also taken place."

Mr Qaddumi also said the PLO had welcomed Algerian initiatives aimed at solving internal Palestinian problems between the PLO on the one hand and the Popular Front and the Democratic Front on the other.

"We have to bring the factions into the PLO to enhance our struggle and unite our people," he said.

He did not, however, hold out much hope of the United Nations international conference on Palestine taking place in the near future because of objections by the United States and Israel to 'all parties' (including the Soviet Union and the PLO) taking part.

"I don't see any hope that the United States will change its attitude unless (President Ronald Reagan) ends his term of office. He is one of the most aggressive leaders the United States has had. He is against detente, he is against reaching an agreement on the arms race, and he is responsible for the failure of the Security Council to take its role in maintaining peace."

On the Middle East's other apparently intractable problem, the Gulf war, Mr Qaddumi can only suggest that nobody give up efforts to bring it to an end.

"It is a danger against not only the security of the Middle East, but of the world, it is a great loss to the people of both Iran and Iraq. We wish this war to end and we are ready to participate in all international efforts and endeavours to end the hostility between these two neighboring countries. It is in the interests of the people of the area and the international community to end it and turn all these funds being used on the war to ecoromic development. We should not give up."

Fatah's Al-Natshah on Relations With Jordan, Syria

GF211257 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 20 Apr 86 p 20

[Interview with Rafiq al-Natshah, Fatah Central Committee member and Fatah representative in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, by Muhammad Sa'id Dalbah — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Muhammad Sa'id Dalbah] What are the latest contacts with Syria in light of Abu Iyad's [Salah Khalaf] statement that he will lead the Fatah delegation to Syria?

[Rafiq al-Natshah] The matter has not reached this stage yet, but we are always ready to go Damascus to normalize relations. So far, the contacts with the Syrian Government have not yielded an agreement to send a Fatah-PLO delegation in this regard.

[Dalbah] How about relations with Jordan? Is the current tepidity in relations with Jordan because of the Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement?

[Al-Natshah] We do not believe our Syrian-Jordanian relations are against the Palestinian revolution or our relations with Jordan. We do not view them from this angle. The Jordanian Government has the right to establish relations and make agreements with any Arab regime. We view that any rapprochment between two Arab regimes should in the end serve the Arab issues, especially the Palestinian cause. In the beginning, we did not establish distinctive relations with Jordan against our relations with Syria or any other Arab regime. Our relations with Jordan stems from the decisions of various national councils. We are keen that our relations with Jordan should be unique to serve our people in the occupied territories and in any other place.

Comment on Importance of 'Arafat-Gorbachev Meeting

JN211901 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1739 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The meeting between Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is very important on several levels, especially with regard to Palestinian-Soviet relations, the Soviet stand on the Middle East, the U.S. attack in the region, and the internal Palestinian situation. The summit meeting has eliminated the problems surrounding Palestinian- Soviet relations in the previous stage. The mere convening of this summit meant that all these problems did not touch on the essence of the relationship between the PLO and Moscow. It can even be said that what had prevailed in the relations between the two sides were only incorrect deductions by those who fish in murky waters, or mere necessary ambiguity necessitated by the situation in the Middle East.

However, the essence of Palestinian-Soviet relations has always been good and cordial and conducted within the framework of a common interest greatly appreciated by the two sides. The Abu 'Ammar-Gorbachev meeting explains the position of the Palestine question and the PLO, in terms of its representation, international legitimacy, and leadership, in the Soviet Middle East stand. This is simultaneously relevant to the possibilities of peace in the region and the possibilities of conflict. This is also relevant to the open war declared by several sides against the Palestinian people and their rights and the PLO, the leader of their struggle. Undoubtedly, we cannot overlook the fact that this meeting came amid very tense, serious, and important circumstances in the Middle East. Clearly these circumstances are to a great extent a result of the increasing U.S. attack in the region and surrounding area as part of U.S. military policy in the world. Naturally, the PLO and the USSR both realize the increasing danger of this U.S. policy, whether to their interests or to the world at large.

As a result of this realization, the Palestinian-Soviet meeting came as a necessary joint step to discuss ways of curbing the danger and the increasing possibilities of an explosion in the Mediterranean and the Middle East. We must not forget the impact of this meeting between the Palestinian and Soviet leaders on the internal Palestinian situation. Moscow's policy has practically confirmed that it is greatly eager to maintain unity in the Palestinian arena and PLO unity within the framework of the legitimacy that stems from the will of the Palestinian people. In so doing Moscow has overcome all the problems that emerged as a result of the political stands, conflicts, and games in the region. It exerted and continues to exert great efforts to lessen the impact of these conflicts in the Palestinian arena and subsequently restore the unity of this arena. The Palestinian-Soviet summit meeting was a very important step at all these levels and in these dimensions. We must express great appreciation for the GDR and its leader, Comrade Honecker, for his constructive role which made the meeting possible during the SED congress.

Joint Forces Report Israeli, Lahd Position Attacks

18 Apr

JN181849 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] The Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces have launched several daring attacks on the positions of the Zionist occupation forces and Antoine Lahd's agent militias in the border strip. The joint forces attacked an occupation force's position in Ramia in the Bint Jubayl area. They also shelled an agent position at the (Shissin-Khalbin) junction. The enemy forces and agent militias suffered a number of casualties.

They also attacked an occupation force's position in the Marj 'Uyun area, damaging three jeeps and wounding or killing a large number of enemy elements. They also launched a successful 30-minute machinegun, rocket, and mortar attack against an

agent Lahd position in Jabal Yasin. A machinegun emplacement was destroyed and its occupants were hit. The joint forces yesterday fired several rockets at two positions belonging to the agent Lahd militias in Tallat Yatir and Jabal Bakil. The joint forces also detonated an explosive charge yesterday under a joint patrol of the occupation forces and the agent militias on a road east of 'Ilman. One tank was destroyed and its occupants were either killed or wounded. Another joint forces group detonated an explosive charge under a Zionist patrol in Dayr al-Siryan. One Zionist tank and its crew were burned.

19 Apr

JN191913 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese Joint Forces attacked several Zionist and agent positions in southern Lebanon yesterday. A joint forces group attacked positions of Antoine Lahd's agent forces in Tallat al-Suwayda' and the town of 'Ayn Ibil in the central sector. The group used machineguns and rockets, and several agent personnel were killed or wounded.

Another group attacked a joint position belonging to the Zionist enemy intelligence and their agent militias in 'Ayn Ibil. Several personnel were killed or wounded. The Zionist forces and the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon shelled a number of southern Lebanese villages. There was heavy material damage to citizens' houses.

20 Apr

JN201847 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1815 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] A Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces group attacked a military position of Antoine Lahd's agent militias on the 'Aynata road inside the occupied border strip last night. The machinegun and rocket attack inflicted heavy damage on the positions and killed or wounded a number of its occupants.

Revolution Forces Report Anti-Israeli Operations

JN191853 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

In accordance with instructions, the heroic martyr Kamal 'Adwan group attacked a Zionist military patrol yesterday near the settlement of (Yam Tamit), south of the occupied Gaza Strip. Our revolutionaries' daring machinegun and hand grenade attack destroyed a vehicle and killed or wounded the enemy occupants. After wiping out the enemy patrol, the men of the heroic martyr Kamal 'Adwan group made their way out of the area safely in order to carry out the tasks assigned to them. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted the operation but, as usual, declined to mention the losses. However, he added that his forces launched a wide-scale combing campaign at the scene and the surrounding areas in search of our revolutionaries, but to no avail.

A Palestinian military spokesman has stated the following:

One of our special groups operating inside the occupied homeland planted an explosive charge in the military section of the central railway station in the occupied part of Jerusalem. The Zionist forces discovered the charge a short while before it exploded. However, the Zionist explosives experts failed in their attempts to move or defuse it. The explosion caused heavy material damage and suspended train traffic for more than 1 hour due to the search and combing operations carried out by the Zionist forces fearing there was another explosive charge somewhere in the station. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Sanaa Reports Further on Actions

GF191921 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces has stated that the Palestinian fedayeen operating inside the occupied homeland are the ones who placed the explosive discovered by the Zionist occupation forces in occupied Jerusalem yesterday.

In a statement carried by WAFA, the Palestinian military spokesman said that this explosive was placed by Palestinian revolutionaries from the Kafr Qasim martyrs' group at the central railway station in Jerusalem and not at the bus station, as claimed by the occupation authorities.

The spokesman affirmed that attempts made by the Zionist explosives experts to transfer or dismantle the explosive failed; the explosion caused extensive material damage to the station and stopped traffic for more than 1 hour.

The spokesman pointed out that the Palestinian revolutionaries carried out five other fedayeen operations during the past 48 hours. The first operation was an attack launched by a special group with incendiary bombs on an enemy military vehicle while it was passing near the township of ('Azzubah) in (Qalqilyah). The vehicle caught fire and its driver was seriously wounded. The other four operations were carried out by groups from Kamal 'Udwan martyr unit in the Gaza Strip. The operations were aimed at two enemy patrols in Al-Shati' and (Al-Firat) camps, a bus stop in Gaza strip, and a Zionist intelligence vehicle, while it was parked opposite the Zionist ruler's headquarters in the strip.

The Palestinian military spokesman affirmed that the operations wounded a number of Zionists and caused extensive material damage. The Zionist enemy radio yesterday announced that the occupation forces discovered an explosive at a bus station in occupied Jerusalem. The radio claimed that it was able to dismantle the charge before it exploded.

77th OPEC Conference Concludes 21 April

Press Release Issued

LD211940 Vienna OPECNA in English 1905 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, 21 Apr. 86 (OPECNA) — At the conclusion of the 77th (extraordinary) meeting of the conference of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) here, the following press release was issued:

The 77th (extraordinary) meeting of the conference of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was held in Geneva, Switzerland from March 16-24, 1986 and was reconvened, after a recess, from April 15-21, 1986.

The conference condemned the attacks perpetrated by the United States of America against an OPEC member country, the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and expressed its deep concern about those acts which are against international law.

The conference unanimously re-elected as its president, HE Dr. Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, minister of energy and mines of Venezuela and head of its delegation. HE Fawzi al-Shakshuki, Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and head of its delegation, was unanimously re-elected as alternate president.

The conference reviewed the report of the Special Ministerial Committee, headed by its president, formed by the last meeting of the conference to examine ways and means of securing and defending for OPEC a fair share in the world oil market consistent with the necessary income for member countries' development, and the report of the Ministerial Monitoring Committee, headed by HE Dr. Man' ibn Sa'id al-Utaybah minister of petroleum and mineral resources of the United Arab Emirates.

The conference also held fruitful and constructive discussions with certain non-OPEC oil-producers, namely Angola, Egypt, Malaysia, Mexico and Oman, in which both parties expressed concern about the present market situation and agreed that their common objective is to support the oil price structure with a view to gradually reaching the target of restoring the OPEC reference price to its official level of US dollars 28/bbl.

While the five non-OPEC oil-exporting countries expressed readiness to fully cooperate with OPEC in order to achieve this objective, it was agreed that the defence and restoration of the price structure is the joint responsibility of all oil-exporting countries in the world. Both parties have, therefore, called for the full cooperation of the other oil-exporting countries as a prerequisite to restore market stability.

The conference discussed the oil market situation and in order to achieve the objective of restoring market stability, ten member countries agreed that the average OPEC production for 1986 shall be realistically set at 16.7 mb/d and that during the 3rd and 4th quarters of the year production shall be set at 16.3 and 17.3 mb/d respectively. They also agreed that OPEC countries will gradually adjust their current production in order to reach the above-mentioned levels. Three member countries, namely Algeria, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, agreed that the same objective can only be achieved by setting OPEC production for the 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters of 1986 at 14, 14.5 and 16.8 mb/d respectively.

The ten member countries decided to form a group of OPEC ministers, composed of their excellencies, the heads of delegation of Indonesia, Kuwait, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela, in order to make the necessary contacts with non-OPEC oil-producing/exporting countries with a view to reaching an agreement for a joint effort to stabilize the market. The group shall meet and present its report to the next meeting of the conference.

The conference decided that its next ordinary meeting, which will be held on 25th June, 1986, will take place in Brioni, Yugoslavia.

The conference expressed its sincere appreciation to the Government of Switzerland and to the Republic and Canton of Geneva for their warm hospitality and the excellent arrangements made for the meeting.

Iran Opposes Production Proposal

AU211304 Paris AFP in English 1248 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, April 21 (AFP) — Iranian Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh Monday denounced what he said was a U.S.-Saudi "conspiracy" to lower Iran's oil revenues, as the 77th ministerial conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was due to end here. Mr. Aqazadeh, in a statement to the press before OPEC's 13 ministers reconvened for a final session, attacked the proposal backed by a 10-to-3 majority to set the organization's output for the third and fourth quarter of 1986 at 16.3 million barrels a day. "This proposal means the continuation of the price war" on the oil market, he said. "I asked Mr. Yamani (Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani) whether this decision we are going to take is the result of the discussions he had with M. Bush," the Iranian minister said, referring to a recent trip to Gulf countries by U.S. Vice President George Bush.

What is coming out of the meeting here proves that "OPEC is sick and weak," he said, adding that "the position taken by some countries is ridiculous and like a joke: today we have lost 18 dollars per barrel," while OPEC talks about increasing its market share by 200,000 barrels a day.

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KUWAIT

Arab Disputes Allow U.S. Aggression To Occur

GF211107 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 20 Apr 86 p 7

[By Sa'd al-Bazzaz "in Baghdad"]

[Text] The US air raids on Libya must be seen as a result of a comprehensive Arab retreat. This retreat may give the impression that it is easy to violate Arab lands and that Arab security was in disarray.

In the past we have attributed incidents to international causes, but on this occasion we must look at both international and Arab factors to understand what happened.

We should not exaggerate the strategic value of the U.S. aggression against Libya, and we should not imagine that it will lead to a major international incident.

There are those who imagine that the U.S. intervention in the Gulf of Sidra would oblige the other superpower to intervene. But it has become an established fact that the importance of this region has been decreasing in the strategies of the superpowers. This is true, even for those leaders who link their fates with calculations on the international balance of power.

The Soviets don't feel any threat from the U.S. air action in the Mediterranean, so long as the right of access of their fleet is guaranteed from their eastern and southern coasts.

And if the Soviets did decide to take action against the U.S. for the aggression, this would not have an adverse effect on the Americans, because it would mean the Libyan regime would be weaker and liable to accept any conditions imposed on it.

The U.S. has already told the Soviets and other powers that the head of the regime causing problems would be removed without a change in the balance of power in the Mediterranean. Therefore, it is nonsense to think that anyone would intervene to defend Arab lands.

The questions all Arabs are now asking are: What was the stand of Iran and Syria towards this aggression and what did they do? Why has Syria not yet severed its diplomatic ties with Washington? It is high time this unholy alliance ended, after it failed its first test so miserably.

It seems that the alliance was not established to fight the U.S. or Israel but is based on enmity towards Iraq and to blackmail the Gulf. Libya must now realise that the arms sent to Iran to attack an Arab country would have been better deployed in self defence.

The superpowers do not hesitate to exploit the mistakes of Arab leaders and use them as a pretext for intervention. So, it is not enough to condemn the U.S. for its madness and arrogance, we must also ask ourselves who opened the door for such aggression? Aggression must be condemned but it is not in the interests of Arabs to be involved in actions that defame their reputation.

This aggression represents the last opportunity for Arabs to agree that their security is one issue and any action against any part of the Arab world affects all others.

If it were not for Arab involvement in facing dangerous challenges such as the Iranian offensive, Arabs helping foreigners against their brothers and the conspiracies against the Palestinian revolution, Israel would not have dared attack Tunisia and the U.S. would not have attacked Libya. And certainly international respect for the Arabs would not have declined to its present level.

Who has put us in this position? Who formulates the policies which allow an Arab leader to supply rockets to a foreigner to attack Arab cities?

When these questions are answered the picture will be clear. Then, and only then, will Arabs not hesitate to say that Al-Faw is important and the real danger is the one facing Iraq and the Gulf, and it is here that Arabs should be tested.

Kuwait, Peru To Exchange Ambassadors

LD190254 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1140 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Excerpts] 17 Apr [KUNA] — Kuwait and the Republic of Peru have agreed to establish diplomatic relations between them on ambassadorial level. A press statement issued by the Kwuaiti Foreign Ministry today said that this was in line with the common desire of both countries and was intended to develop relations of friendship and cooperation between their two governments and friendly peoples.

The statement pointed out that the Peruvian Government plans to open a resident embassy in Kuwait.

PDRY

Further Reportage on Al-Bayd Visit to GDR

Meets Gorbachev

GF211950 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, met with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Berlin today. During the meeting cooperation between the two friendly parties and countries was discussed.

Brother al-Bayd highly evaluated the honorable internationalist support which the friendly Soviet Union provides to our country. He affirmed the determination of our party and country to continue to develop and deepen the bonds of Yemeni-Soviet friendship in all fields.

On his part, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev affirmed the Soviet Union's solidarity with the struggle of our party and people on the path of socialism, pointing out that the Soviet Union will resume various internationalist support to the PDRY in all fields.

Addresses GDR Party Congress
GF220653 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
0330 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, has stressed our country's desire to continue ameliorating its relations with all Gulf countries, Arabian Peninsula countries, Horn of Africa countries, and Red Sea countries on the basis of mututal respect, noninterference in domestic affairs, and fruitful cooperation, along with keeping our region and the neighboring regions away from the dangers of tension and the dangers of the suspect movements of aggressive fleets and imperialist military forces.

This was reported in the speech of the YSP delegation before the 11th Socialist Unity Party of Germany congress which brother Al-Bayd delivered yesterday before the congress. Brother Al-Bayd referred to the perfidious aggression launched by the U.S. forces on Libya — aggression which constitutes the escalation of an aggressive trend by U.S. imperialism and the gravity of the policy adopted by the Reagan administration on the peoples' security and the world's security and stability. He denounced the U.S. aggression. He urged all peace-loving powers to increase the struggle against the aggressive and expansionist policy of the U.S. Government and its allies together with eliminating its dangers on international peace.

Brother Al-Bayd greeted the efforts of the GDR and other socialist countries to ameliorate the international situation and develop the standard of cooperation and understanding among all countries and peoples, together with eliminating the dangers of war and annihilation that threaten humanity. He said: All the GDR initiatives and steps and those of other socialist countries greatly demonstrate the goodwill and peace-loving trend of the socialist bloc. He referred to the initiatives, steps, and proposals made by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev on 15 January and the resolutions of the 27th CPSU conference which are regarded as a practical step for organizing the international effort designed to preserve international peace, prevent the danger of the militarization of space, and halt the danger of global destruction until 2000. The brother secretary general repeated our country's support for all these initiatives and peaceful steps out of our belief in the need to consolidate international peace. He affirmed the PDRY's desire to participate in this field. He brought to mind the bloody coupist plot executed on 13 January concocted by conspirator 'ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique. He said: This plot constituted a flagrant and shameful aggression on the party legitimacy and the principles of central democracy, including the proletarian party traditions and [word indistinct]. He lauded the audacious and heroic resistance demonstrated by the party members and laborers, peasants, and soldiers in foiling the plot.

UAE

Official Describes Talks With Egyptian President
GF212212 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2125 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 21 Apr (WAKH) — Shaykh Hamdan ibn Zayid, UAE Foreign Ministry under secretary, described his meeting with the Egyptian President tonight as very fruitful and constructive, during which views were exchanged on current Arab developments.

In a statement to WAM following the meeting, he said that President Mubarak welcomed the call of UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan to hold an urgent Arab summit with Egypt's attendance and expressed Egypt's appreciation for this invitation and its readiness to play its Arab role and work to resolve current Arab differences and to achieve Arab solidarity.

He said the Egyptian President affirmed that it is necessary to prepare well for the conference and that the Arab countries should agree on its convention in order to ensure its success and realize its aims.

Hamdan ibn Zayid said he informed the Egyptian President of the personal interest and keenness of His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan on the need to realize Arab solidarity and the unity of Arab ranks, which will serve the interests of Arab and Islamic countries in order to stand in one rank and resist the challenges that obstruct their progress.

YAR

Constituent People's Assembly Denounces U.S. Raid
GF211832 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 21 Apr 86

["Text" of statement issued by Constituent People's Assembly on U.S. raid on Libya — read by announcer]

[Text] The Constituent People's Assembly has followed with profound concern the dimensions of the U.S. aggressive attack on fraternal Libya which has led to great material and human losses and the death of children, women, and the elderly. While denouncing this aggression on the sovereignty of an independent state and on people who have the absolute right to live in security and peace, the assembly affirms that the execution of such policy will not serve international peace and security, but instead will push the world to the edge of catastrophe.

Today our nation has the right to unite to confront any aggression and to mobilize its material and human capabilities to serve the dignity, unity and power of our Arab nation. Such a stance is adopted by our country led by brother President and Secretary General of the General People's Congress Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. It is on this basis that our political leadership is calling for an emergency Arab summit to adopt a unified Arab stance toward all the dangers that threaten the security, sovereignty, and independence of fraternal Libya and the other Arab countries stemming from adherence to the Arab League Charter and the joint Arab defense treaty.

Comments, Condemnations of U.S. Bombing of Libya

Government Attitude Condemned

PM181606 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 16 Apr 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Only Answer to Aggression"]

[Text] The Egyptian official silence and the way the government press (the so-called national press) reacted to the news of the open and insolent U.S. preparations for the U.S. military aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah (where there are 3 million Muslim Arabs), which did actually take place at 0400 yesterday, Tuesday, have produced a wave of questions from some well-intentioned people and condemnation and fury from the rest.

The Soviet Union, Syria, Cyprus, Greece, and 12 EEC countries including France, Italy, West Germany and other U.S. NATO partners made public and secret efforts to prevent any military action by the Reagan administration against Libya, but the Egyptian Government remained silent.

Perhaps the Egyptian Government does not know it, but Egypt is an Arab state (a sister of Libya). It has a joint defense pact with Libya. Libya is a neighboring country with common borders extending about 1,000km.

According to U.S. official circles, "U.S.-Egyptian official talks held in Cairo last February on joint military operations to bring down Al-Qadhdhafi were fruitful and joint planning is still continuing." *THE WASHINGTON POST* reported that on 3 April.

This collusion undoubtedly deserves condemnation and demands accountability, but it is understandable and it has its reasons and motives. They are the same reasons which prompted the government to respond to the instructions of the U.S. Administration and the international economic organizations under its influence by issuing economic and financial decisions which have plunged the country and the people into a series of crises, mad rocketing prices, and the collapse of the Egyptian pound. In brief, it is Egypt's subservience under the canopy of the open-door policy and rule by big capitalists and the parasitic NDP.

Economically, Egypt relies on U.S. aid for its food. The armament and training of its armed forces are linked to the United States. There is daily confirmation that U.S. intelligence services are infiltrating important and sensitive positions in Egypt. The Camp David agreement imposes a strategic alliance with the United States and Israel.

Of course, it is not impossible to disengage from all these factors provided that there is will to do so. The nationalist forces in Egypt — parties, democratic organizations, political forces, and trade unions — are requested, for the sake of Egypt before Libya, to condemn this attitude and to work to bring down the policy of subservience and the party of U.S. imperialist exploitative presence in Egypt and everywhere else [as published], relying in that on the maturity and organization of the masses.

That is the only practical answer to the barbarism and bestiality of Reagan and his administration.

Workers Federation Condemns Raid

JN211710 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1650 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 21 Apr (MENA) — The General Federation of Egyptian Workers has condemned the recent U.S. raids on the fraternal Libyan people. The federation added that the state of dismemberment and division the Arab nation is currently experiencing, to which the Libyan regime has largely contributed, has paved the way for this aggression as it paved the way in the past for similar terrorist aggressions against Arab airspace.

In a statement issued by federation President Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad today, the federation announced its condemnation of all forms of terrorism and its support for the fraternal Libyan people.

The federation called on its Arab counterparts to adopt urgent measures to close ranks and settle differences to enable a confrontation of international terrorism and the aggressions which pose a threat to the Arab nation's security and stability.

'Arrogance of Power' Demonstrated

PM181304 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 17 Apr 86 p 13

[Nabil 'Abd al-Fattah article: "The U.S.-Libyan Confrontation: Superpower Terrorism"]

[Text] The U.S. armed aggression against Libyan territory is one of the most serious violations of international law and the UN Charter. As such, it reflects destruction of one of the main rules of international legitimacy by a state which unceasingly raises the slogans of legitimacy, law, and combat of what it calls terrorism in international relations.

There can be no doubt that the form and manifestations of the recent U.S. aggression against Libya are an integral part of an oppressive arrogance of power and a confirmation of the U.S. role in setting an example in superpower terrorism on the international scene, where that superpower sows terrorism in various regions.

This act of aggression falls within the context of the Reagan administration's attempts to strengthen its shaken position and capabilities in the Arab world. If we attempt to determine the objectives, causes, and repercussions of these terrorist acts, we draw the following significant conclusions:

1. The United States has been trying to regain its stature after its setbacks in Lebanon, following the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The United States is reported to have suffered more losses and casualties in these setbacks than it did in North Africa in World War II. All that affected its image in the region.

2. The United States had, in the same context, sought to carry out acts of aggression against the Libyan Arab people in numerous ways, the most important being the unsuccessful coup attempts planned by U.S. intelligence against Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi's regime. U.S. media then tried to destroy his moral reputation in the world, claiming, sometimes falsely, that the Army had tried to overthrow him. It is known that in the

summer of 1985 Reagan officially approved a CIA plan to carry out a coup attempt against the Libyan leader in a manner reminiscent of past attempts against President 'Abd al-Nasir and other Third World leaders in the sixties.

3. It seems that in the absence of many of its friends who could have carried out some acts of aggression on its behalf the United States has decided to carry out such acts itself.

4. Reagan carries out these acts without having to worry about elections. He uses illegitimate force against small nationalist states and their leaders such as Al-Qadhdhafi and Ortega.

5. The aim of these acts of aggression is to show the U.S. fangs and claws in the region and to stress to the Arabs whom Washington considers to be "troublemakers" that the iron fist of the (prince of the free world) [parentheses as published] could reach them if U.S. vital interests in the region are threatened, and to create a moral deterrent and emphasize U.S. seriousness to the Western allies.

The aggression confirms that the United States sees the region as a U.S. protectorate, not as a region of independent states. All U.S. aggression shows that the United States despises the Arabs as a race and as a nation. Some Arabs may disagree with Al-Qadhdhafi's policies, but does that mean that they should not take a serious and effective stand and policy against oppressive U.S. terrorism?

Ghali Interviewed on Austerity Program

PM201806 Cairo AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI in Arabic 7 Apr 86 pp 26-30

[Interview with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali by Dr Ahmad 'Amir in Cairo; date not given]

[Excerpts]['Amir] As a result of the international economic crisis and of the Egyptian economic conditions emanating from it and as a result of what Egypt has encountered recently, the Egyptian government has adopted a policy of austerity and of reduced spending. What is this policy's impact on the normal progress of Egyptian diplomacy and will embassies and delegations abroad be closed?

[Ghali] Within the framework of the state's general policy the ministry of foreign affairs has adopted numerous well -studied measures to achieve austerity and to reduce spending or, to put it more precisely, to rationalize spending in a manner that curtails expenditures without affecting production efficiency. I am eager to point out here that not all forms of reduced spending are considered a rarionalization of spending because an unstudied reduction of spending may lead to adverse results. Rationalization is based on a careful calculation of the material and moral yield of what is spent. It also means the ideal use of the resources available for spending to achieve the best results and the general objective behind the spending. The ministry of foreign affairs has adopted numerous measures in this regard.

['Amir] In light of the conditions we are facing, will the Egyptian fund for technical cooperation with the African countries continue to operate or does the situation dictate reducing this role?

[Ghali] The Egyptian fund performs an important role not only for the African countries' economies and development plans but also for our national economy.

This is because the fund's activity opens up vast opportunities and new horizons for Egyptian labor, thus permitting our youth to storm new areas and to serve the country in which they work while at the same time serving Egypt.

The Egyptian expert we send abroad gains the respect and appreciation of the government and public of the country where he works, thus encouraging this government to ask for more Egyptians.

['Amir] Can diplomacy play a role in enhancing tourism?

[Ghali] Diplomacy's role in this sector is fundamental because tourism relies on reassuring the tourist that he will be safe and comfortable and that his rights will be respected. This feeling emanates from the image the Egyptian diplomacy can reflect in the various parts of the world.

A diplomat's effort can reflect either positively or negatively on Egypt's image in the mind of foreigners. This role is performed through use of the various media and through contacts with the agencies of the host country and with the directors and officials of tourist companies. By nature, this effort is a long-range effort and must be made in an organized manner, even if the results do not show for a time.

This effort is of a political nature also. Therefore, it is not in competition or conflict with the technical effort exerted by the ministry of tourism but rather complements this effort.

['Amir] Some speak nowadays of "development diplomacy." What are the features of this diplomacy, and to what extent can it contribute to solving the economic problems facing Egypt?

[Ghali] To put it briefly, development diplomacy means that diplomacy set before its eyes as a fundamental objective the opening of external opportunities and doors for development, with the diplomatic efforts inclined to focus on mainly an economic axis. There is no doubt that through sound diplomacy and planned action we can acquire capital and aid from the advanced countries and from the specialized international organizations, not to mention acquiring modern expertise and technology which are indispensable to achieving progress and prosperity. Mature diplomatic effort is also needed to open up markets for Egyptian goods and products and to eliminate customs obstacles and barriers.

This requires a special type of diplomat who is knowledgeable in the principles of economy, in the international monetary system and in the work of international organizations such as the World Bank, The IMF, the UNFAO and the industrial development organization. The training programs employed by the diplomatic institute's numerous training courses have produced a generation of excellent diplomats specialized in and capable of working in this field.

['Amir] Peace with Israel aroused in Egypt big hopes that it would produce economic development and prosperity. what is your current assessment of the economic outcome of the peace treaty concluded on 26 March 1979?

[Ghali] It is certain that if it were not for peace, Egypt would not be able to obtain the vast oil revenues it gets, that the Suez Canal would not be a main source of foreign currency for Egypt, and that tourism would not have experienced the revival and prosperity it has experienced in the past 7 years.

Peace can create the right atmosphere for development and prosperity. But development and prosperity can be achieved only with the efforts, sweat, and arms of Egypt's citizens. We must take advantage of the climate created by peace to achieve economic prosperity.

We must also not forget that the conditions we are undergoing are not exclusive to Egypt. The entire world is experiencing a crushing economic crisis. The rapid collapse of the oil prices has created a defect in the international balances. Moreover, the economic crisis and the riots and acts of terrorism in our area have caused world tourism activity to diminish. Our African continent is experiencing a serious economic crisis. We are a part of this continent, are affected by its hardship, and interact with it, regardless of whether we want it or not.

This perhaps justifies our interest in tackling this African economic crisis and in contributing to the preparations for the special U.N. General Assembly session which will convene on 26 May 1987 to examine the continent's economic conditions.

['Amir] What do you hope will transpire from this special session, and what is Egyptian diplomacy's role in preparing for and contributing to making this session successful?

[Ghali] The economic crisis experienced by the continent has become so vast and serious that no solution can be found for it at the African level alone. It must be tackled at the international level.

This crisis is complex and intricate because it has resulted from the drought, the starvation, the drop in agricultural and food production, the decline in the prices of raw materials and from the continent's lack of production structures, of the means of transportation and communication and of modern expertise and technology. This is in addition to the presence of nearly 4 million refugees and the presence of political disagreements and conflicts that often obstruct regional cooperation.

Therefore, the convocation of a special UN General Assembly session is necessary to highlight the serious conditions in Africa and to underline that the continued deterioration of these conditions threatens not only Africa's future but also world peace and security and that this deterioration concerns the entire world community.

Nobody imagines that the General Assembly can find the solutions needed for the African crisis or can achieve miracles 3 or 4 days. But the assembly, in addition to alerting world public opinion and attracting the world's attention to this crisis, can draw up the broad lines and principles and determine the priorities in accordance with which Africa can proceed to tackle the crisis and achieveme complete and balanced development.

For several months Egyptian diplomacy has been engaged in concerted efforts to attract the world's attention to the crisis and to mobilize the largest number possible of countries to contribute to the General Assembly's special session in an effective and positive way.

We have contacted the United States, the European countries, the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, Japan, and Canada. We have focused our contacts on the major industrial countries which will convene their summit in Tokyo on 4 May 1986 to insure that the African issue is included in this important summit's agenda.

On the other hand, we have participated with the other African countries through the meetings of the OAU Ministerial Council in drawing up a specific working paper on how to tackle the crisis in the short, medium, and long term.

['Amir] A few days ago the Mediterranean area witnessed a serious confrontation between Libya and the United States. What is the legal dimension of this confrontation, what is Egypt's position on it, and what is the position of Egyptian-Libyan relations?

[Ghali] It is the view of international law that a state is entitled to control its territorial waters, to regulate the entry of other country's vessels into these waters, and to define the conditions for such entry, accepting or rejecting entry according to what it deems fit. There is no doubt that this is tied to the right of sovereignty.

But the law of the sea sets a clear and specific rule, namely that the territorial waters of any country extend to 12 miles from its coastline.

I have no doubt in my mind that the U.S. military maneuvers were conducted beyond these limits, that is at a distance of more than 12 miles from the Libyan coastline. But Libya claims that the Gulf of Sidra in its entirety is within its territorial waters and that this Gulf has had historically a special status and is subject to a special rule other than that stipulated in the law of the sea. This claim is not true. In any case, this is a legal dispute. While supporting respect for international law and fully supporting freedom of international navigation, we do not find it wise to use force and violence but rather believe that peaceful means must be employed to achieve this. This perhaps explains Egypt's appeal for self-restraint and Egypt's concern over the use of violence and confrontation which can have serious consequences for the entire area.

We do not approve of the principle of the use of force or of foreign intervention and we seek to steer the area clear of the superpowers' tensions and conflicts which lead to security and stability being shaken.

As for Egyptian-Libyan relations, we closed the Egyptian-Libyan borders a few years ago because of the acts perpetrated by Libya against the Egyptian people — acts that are secret to

nobody. I do not wish to mention the numerous attempts made by Libya and the hardship suffered by the Egyptians as a result of the bomb explosions and of the assassination and sabotage attempts.

Despite the closure of the borders, we have maintained the means of dialogue, if Libya abides by the rules of international law and good-neighborly principles and if it puts an end to its policies that seek to support and encourage terrorism and provocation, not only in Africa but in the various countries of the world.

Respect for the international law is an indivisible whole. Libya cannot advocate international law when it likes and when this serves its interests and then totally disregard this law when it wants to achieve its objectives. By the same logic, solidarity among the Arab countries can never be a one-way street but must be mutual.

['Amir] What is Egypt's real position vis-a-vis the Iraq-Iran war and what will Egypt do if the scales are tipped in favor of Iran, meaning if Iran occupies a large part of Iraq?

[Ghali] We here in Egypt are fully confident of President Saddam Husayn's assurances that the Iraqi front is solid, firm, and capable of firmly confronting any offensive against Iraq's territories.

You are not unaware of the Egyptian position of support, backing, and aid for Iraq in its war. This position is based on Iraq's declared recognition of the borders between the two countries agreed upon in 1975 and Iraq's readiness to negotiate and hold dialogue with Iran immediately and without any prior restriction or condition and to stop the fighting. All these are positions which we back and support.

We constantly urge the need to immediately end these battles that drain both Iraq and Iran and affect negatively the central problem in the area, namely the Palestinian problem. For these objectives Egyptian diplomacy has exerted and continues to exert active efforts through bilateral or collective contacts aimed at ending the fighting and launching dialogue between the two sides.

We hope that the Iranian brothers will follow the path of a peaceful solution that serves the interests of the Iranian and Iraqi peoples and the interests of all of the area's peoples.

We support Iraq's right to defend its territories and national sovereignty as we support all the efforts exerted to end the fighting.

['Amir] What is the Egyptian reaction to the actions perpetrated by Israel in south Lebanon?

What is Egypt's position toward the U.S. Administration, especially in cases when this administration uses the right of veto in favor of such Israeli actions and in favor of the Tel Aviv government?

[Ghali] Since the foundation of Lebanon, Egypt's constant policy has been a policy of supporting whatever bolsters the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the sisterly Lebanon and of opposing whatever undermines this independence or this sovereignty. We also support the legitimate Lebanese Government.

In this regard I do not wish to list what Egypt has done. But I do wish to point out that it continues to hold the position that the Lebanese should, as a first step, be allowed to solve their problems without external intervention. I wish to point out, second, that Egypt withdrew its ambassador from Israel in reaction to Israel's invasion of Lebanon and that this positon continues to be maintained at present.

The gist of all this is that we here in Egypt, by virtue of our understanding and awareness of our responsibility toward the area, move on the basis of this dimension and according to what the international and regional circumstances dictate. We do not resort to pronouncements and to raising slogans. Rather, our movement is inclined toward more effective and more practical factors in solving such problems.

As for the U.S. veto supporting Israel, to shout and to struggle through radios and newspapers that have no influence in forming world and U.S. public opinion is futile. Out of our awareness of the circumstances, Egypt has taken steps to confront such a position in a practical manner and has proposed that the United Nations reexamine the right of veto. This proposal is part of the Egyptian proposals to strengthen the international organization and to enable it to play a more important and effective role in favor of our peoples' causes and the causes of the third world peoples. At a time when Israel continues to occupy southern Lebanon, the Golan, Jerusalem, the West Bank and Gaza Strip, I cannot understand how the Syrians and Lebanese can preoccupy themselves with subsidiary disputes. In whose interest is this? It certainly is not in the interest of Syria, Lebanon, or the Arab nation.

['Amir] A decision was recently issued in Khartoum abrogating the Egyptian-Sudanese integration treaty. What is your comment on this?

[Ghali] The integration treaty came to embody an existing reality and relations and ties between the Sudanese and Egyptian peoples which have continued for thousands of years. Therefore, abrogation of the integration treaty does not affect the real integration existing between the two peoples and two states.

We must make a distinction between the integration agencies on the one hand and integration as a principle, a reality, and a bond between the two peoples on the other. The agencies and institutions emanating from the integration treaty have not been functioning for over a year. The Nile Valley Parliament, the Higher Integration Council, and the various committees have not convened. Moreover, the General Secretariat has had no practical presence throughout this period. From this angle, the Sudanese decision has changed nothing.

As for the principle and reality of integration, they will continue to be as they are because integration between Egypt and Sudan was in existence prior to the integration treaty concluded in 1982 and will continue to exist after this treaty because the integration

is based on geographic, political, historical, and demographic elements and founded on firm and ancient bonds between the two peoples.

I am confident that when the Sudanese elections are conducted and a democratic government representing the Sudanese people is formed, there will be a suitable opportunity to discuss the formula needed to bolster Egyptian-Sudanese cooperation, regardless of whether we call it integration or something else. This issue will top the issues which will be discussed by the new Sudanese parliament.

I wish to make it clear that the fraternal relations between the two parts of the Nile Valley are stronger, deeper, more comprehensive, and more important than any provisions or agreements and that these relations must continue because they are compatible with the nature of things and with the interest of both peoples.

Kuwaiti Daily Interviews Information Minister

GF211814 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 17 Apr 86 p 10

[Interview with Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif by *AL-SIYASAH* correspondent Muhammad Mustafa in Cairo — date not given]

[Excerpts][Mustafa]Some people ask why opposition newspapers which severely criticize any situations in Egypt are not confiscated, while certain Arab newspapers are confiscated for carrying some criticism?

[Safwat al-Sharif] We do not confiscate Egyptian opposition newspapers because we have real press freedom and hold debates within the limits of one Egyptian family. There is nothing in the opposition newspapers that insults the president or attacks him through words or caricatures in a way that is not appropriate for the president or any of our constitutional establishments. I believe that you will agree with me that insulting the history of a country and its leaders or the values of its people and exploiting their sufferings in developing their country after the wars they faced to serve the Arab nation is inappropriate. Such an attitude harms the people and their struggle and is aimed at making them lose faith in their Arab nationalism, as if they are stabbed with a knife.

[Mustafa] What is the purpose of Yasir 'Arafat's recent visit to Cairo?

[Al-Sharif] Egypt has declared that it is playing its role to bring about a rapproachement between Jordan and the PLO. The purpose of 'Arafat's visit is within the limits of this Egyptian role, in addition to maintaining the momentum and dynamism of the Palestinian cause and to endeavor toward achieving the rights of the Palestinian people.

[Mustafa] It is said that, in addition to Tabah, there are 14 other border points over which there is a dispute between Egypt and Israel.

[Al-Sharif] There are no other districts in dispute except Tabah. The dispute is about the demarcation lines around Tabah. Tabah has an area of 800-1,000 square meters and the dispute is on the demarcation lines around this area. Egypt's historic right in this region is clear through documents and evidence and on this basis we adhere to every single inch of this region.

[Mustafa] Your Excellency, there are those who call for a reconsideration of Egyptian-U.S. relations and say that the United States should adopt a more lenient policy toward Egypt in order to restore relations to their correct state.

[Al-Sharif] I basically disagree with this claim. There are no problems between Egypt and the United States. International policy does not recognize constant adversaries and headaches, but recognizes interests. Even if there is a problem between the two countries, Egypt takes a decisive and clear stand on this problem. President Mubarak's stand, through which he denied the limits of Egyptian-U.S. relations, is strong and clear. He said that we are against those who stand against Egyptian will. The U.S. side understood the Egyptian stand. Our relations with the United States are strong and distinguished politically and economically. We view each other with mutual respect, understanding, and appreciation. We refuse to allow bases on our territories and do not permit intervention in our political or economic decisions. The United States understands this.

[Mustafa] Libya has accused Egypt and the United States of coordinating to attack it.

[Al-Sharif] The problem with the Libyan leadership is that they do not read or listen, and if they do read and listen, then they do not know what they are reading and they are hearing. Libyan media is sick as I have said before because it always sees everything as not being in Libya's interests. Libya absolutely knows that Egypt, with its values and traditions, cannot contribute to any attack against it. This is not the ethics or policy of the political leadership of Arab Egypt. It is not in the interest of the Libyan leadership to deal with this subject through a media with such a sick imagination, and it is not in the interest of the entire Arab nation to encourage such imagination. I say that they are only sick allegations.

[Mustafa] We hear a lot about the beginning of a detente in Egyptian-Libyan relations, and then we hear about an escalation of Libyan-Egyptian hostility. When will these relations ease and stabilize and what is your outlook for them?

[Al-Sharif] Egypt, for its part, is stable in its relations and emotions, and its Arab policy is clear as is its relations with Arab countries. Even in light of the severed Arab relations you find that it knows what to say, what the situation should be, and what it should give or take. We have a relationship of an elder sister with its sisters; tension exists not only between Egypt and Libya, but also between Libya and everyone else without exception.

We hope and call on sister Libya to stabilize its policies and the situation and to stop the media war which is worthless. We hope the Libyan brothers will see things clearly. We hope that each of us will realize his true position and that truth will reign in the conscience and we will act according to this truth. If each of us sees the truth and lives accordingly, then contentment will rule. The problem at present concerns imagination and belief in this

imagination and building false concepts around it. Egypt has its fixed and clear policy and its historic sympathies. The problem is not with the Libyan people but with the Libyan leadership for which we wish success and guidance.

Minister Discusses Economic Cooperation With FRG

JN211452 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1315 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 21 Apr (MENA) — Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation, today met with Dr (Wolf Braus), undersecretary of the FRG Ministry of Economic Cooperation.

They discussed economic cooperation between Egypt and the FRG as well as the agenda of the meetings of the Egyptian-FRG Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation which will begin its work in Cairo tomorrow.

Dr (Braus) is accompanied by a delegation of FRG development experts in various fields. The committee will review the development projects which the FRG partially finances within the framework of the FRG's economic aid program to Egypt for 1986, which amounts to 268 million marks.

It is expected that an agreement on bilateral economic cooperation will be signed at the conclusion of the talks on Thursday.

The undersecretary of the FRG Ministry of Economic Cooperation arrived in Cairo yesterday.

'Aziz Returns From New Delhi Nonaligned Meeting

JN211456 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1442 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Apr (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Baghdad from New Delhi today. 'Aziz led the Iraqi delegation to the ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Movement's Coordination Bureau, which ended its meetings yesterday.

UAE Paper AL-ITTIHAD Interviews Oil Minister

JN211040 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0842 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 Apr (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi has emphasized that no power or side can force Iraq to agree to something that does not serve its interests.

In an interview with the Abu Dhabi newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, published here today, Al-'Uraybi said Iraq will not concede a single barrel of oil unless an objective scientific equation is reached by which quotas are redistributed to all. He called for increasing Iraq's quota from 1.2 to 2.3 million barrels per day [bpd] in accordance with a fair distribution of the individual quotas of all OPEC member states within the new production ceiling of 16.3 million bpd as agreed upon by 10 states.

The Iraqi oil minister accused some OPEC ministers of obstructing the possibility of reaching a unanimous agreement at the current OPEC meeting that would lead to a gradual rise in prices. He said that what is important at the meeting is to avoid confusion in the market by cutting production to 14 million bpd, adding that the new ceiling proposed by most member states is about 2 million bpd less than OPEC production ceiling. This reduction, he said, will help stabilize and then raise prices.

Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi said OPEC cannot continue to sacrifice its quota of the world market indefinitely for the sake of backing prices. He added that if OPEC alone is to defend prices it should reduce its production to 12 or even 10 million bpd in the future. He warned of OPEC's dwindling influence in the world market and shrinking quota which decreased from 50 to 20 percent of the gross world oil trade. He wondered if OPEC would be able to maintain its lead and influence if its share drops to 20 percent.

He denied that political reasons were behind the failure to reach a unanimous agreement on protecting OPEC interests and said the 10 countries which approved the agreement are different in their political lines and geographic locations and nothing groups them except OPEC interests and rational behavior. He ridiculed the Iranian regime's accusations that the price war is aimed at depriving Iran of its oil revenues and preventing it from launching a new offensive against Iraq. He described these accusations as a distortion of facts and a wrong analysis.

He expressed his belief that Libyan, Iranian, and Algerian insistence on reducing production to 14 million bpd is one of the political reasons aimed at keeping Iraq's quota low at this stage. He said that Iraq's export capability will be 3.1 million bpd by the end of 1987 when work is completed on expanding the capacity of the two oil pipelines across Saudi and Turkish territory, stressing that this export capability does not include Iraq's southern ports which could be used at the end of the war to export more than 2 million bpd.

Spokesman Denies Use of Chemical Weapons

JN211241 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1146 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Apr (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has emphasized that no major battle with the Iranians has taken place in the Al-Faw sector, describing Iranian statements in this regard as mere lies. The spokesman told INA that these stupid claims will not hide the Iranian rulers' scandals or their losses in recent battles in the northern, central, and Maysan sectors. These claims show that the Iranian Government is holding the Iranian people's minds in contempt and treating them like ignorent people.

The spokesman repeated his call to reporters and agency correspondents to visit the front to ascertain the real Iraqi position. He said the Al-Faw area is open to all visitors who want to know the facts of the matter and to realize that there are no major battles at present.

The spokesman refuted Iranian allegations that Iraq is using chemical weapons. He said that when the Iranian lies about major battles were discovered, they repeated their previous allegations about the use of chemical weapons. The spokesman noted that Iraq has not used chemical weapons, nor does it have to use them. When the Iranian rulers' lies about besieging a number of Iraqi brigades that do not even exist in the area were exposed, they started issuing fabricated reports about imaginary battles that take place only in their sick imaginations.

Communique No 2,196 Reports 20-21 April Action

JN211701 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,196 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 21 April 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The victorious Iraqi forces are imposing their domination on all battle sectors, affirming Iraq's pride and ability to confront aggression. The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. On its glorious anniversary, our Air Force affirms its commitment to the aims of the Arab nation and the great Iraqi people and expresses its faith in the homeland and in President Saddam Husayn's leadership through our pilots' heroic operations against the forces of tyranny and aggression and by inflicting grave losses on the suspect enemy troops, weaponry, equipment, and vital installations. Today, our daring aircraft flew 120 combat missions. Moreover, our heroic pilots launched an air raid against the Taleh Zang railway bridge. Our planes dealt the bridge another blow because of its great importance as an important passageway for transferring enemy supplies and troops. The bridge is located northeast of Dezful and connects this city to Qom and Tehran.

After carrying out all these missions, our pilots returned to their bases with their planes, safe and triumphant. God be praised; He is the best supporter.

2. An enemy force tried to attack the positions of one of our forces' companies in the VII Army Corps sector but our splendid men confronted the enemy force with heavy firepower, annihilating most if it. The rest fled. In addition to its immense casualties, the enemy suffered losses in weaponry and equipment. The situation was settled in favor of our triumphant forces.

In the same sector, a brave patrol unit in the non-man's-land seized a DShK machinegun and a Kalashnikov rifle and returned to its original position safely. Elsewhere in the same sector, our fighters accomplished the following: a) killing more than 10 enemy soldiers; b) destroying 1 tubular launcher; c) destroying 14 ammunition dumps; d) damaging a bulldozer, an excavator, and a digger; e) destroying 2 machineguns, one heavy and another of medium size; f) destroying 1 vehicle and damaging 5 others; and g) destroying 1 infantry position and 1 machinegun emplacement.

3. The following weapons and equipment were seized in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan in addition to those mentioned in your previous communiques: eight vehicles of various types, one 81-mm mortar, three GC machineguns, two RPG-7 rifles, seven GC rifles, one (Dimitrov) machinegun, one RPK machinegun.

Elsewhere in the same sector, five enemy soldiers were killed, and two ammunition dumps and one observation post were destroyed.

4. Our brave units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah directed their fire at enemy positions opposite them, killing or wounding more than 10 enemy soldiers. An ambulance was seen evacuating them.

Another group was sighted and its members were either killed or wounded while another ambulance was seen evacuating the casualties. Our forces also killed five other enemy soldiers and destroyed one tubular launcher, one boat, one infantry positon, one observation post, and one machinegun emplacement.

5. Our brave units in the northern operational sector under the I Army Corps destroyed 10 enemy positions, killing those manning them. They also killed two other enemy soldiers and destroyed one vehicle and two observation posts.

6. The forces of the suspect Iranian rulers shelled the Kanaru housing complex in the Chuwartah District, as well as the Biyarah, Tuwaylah, and Khanaqin suburbs with long-range artillery. One civilian was injured and five houses were destroyed in the Kanaru housing complex, and two houses were destroyed in Tuwaylah.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 21 April 1986

Further on Westerners Moving to E. Beirut

UK Embassy Transfer Denied

JN211750 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1720 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] British Ambassador (John Grey) has denied his country's intention to transfer the British Embassy from West Beirut to East Beirut. Following his meeting with Foreign Ministry Secretary General Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk today, the British ambassador explained that the British nationals that are still in Lebanon enjoy freedom of choice. He added: I cannot order them to stay in this or that area. On the fate of the kidnapped British journalist McCarthy, he said that he has no information about him. He stressed his country's desire to continue relations with all Lebanese from all communities and political affiliations. He also expressed hope that cultural and economic relations will be resumed.

Birri Laments Departures

AU211621 Paris AFP in English 1607 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Beirut, April 21 (AFP) — The leader of the Shiite Amal movement, Nabih Birri, on Monday condemned the "shameful" kidnapping and killing of foreigners in Lebanon, which he said discredited "national and Moslem forces".

"Foreigners are kidnapped in the name of Islam and killed in the name of Arabism," he said.

Mr. Birri was speaking to journalists after the evacuation of 38 Britons and Americans on Sunday from Moslem West Beirut, where Amal is the largest militia, said the departures "damage our political action in Lebanon."

"Resistance action needs to be covered by foreign reporters more than ever," Mr. Birri, a U.S.-trained lawyer, added.

He urged political and religious leaders in West Beirut to take drastic action to help halt the exodus.

The Beirut press was unanimous in decribing the departure of Westerners as a dangerous development.

Many Britons, some living here for decades, decided the time had come to quit after a U.S. librarian and two British teachers were found murdered and a British cameraman was kidnapped on Thursday, in apparent retaliation for the U.S. air attack on Libya.

Meanwhile, Amal said that it had on Monday defused a car bomb packed with nearly 300 kgs (660 pounds) of explosives, parked near the southern Beirut headquarters of a joint Amal and Druze strike force which is charged with preventing inter-militia clashes.

A second, much smaller bomb placed under a car in West Beirut's commercial district was also defused, Amal said.

Former Prime Minister Reacts

JN211458 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text][Former] Prime Minister Salim al-Huss has warned about the consequences of the evacuation of foreign nationals from West Beirut. He said: What is taking place is a blow for which we are responsible, and we are paying a very prohibitive price for it.

Minister Nabih Birri said that the evacuation of foreign nationals from West Beirut is a disgrace for national action, a setback for the march of liberation, and a blow to the resistance in southern Lebanon.

European Hostages Transferred to Ba'labakk

NC220642 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0620 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] We have learned that some of the kidnapped Europeans have been transferred from West Beirut to the Shaykh 'Abdallah barracks in Ba'labakk during the past 2 days. It should be recalled that the barracks is under the control of Iranians. The information adds that an exchange of fire between Syrian forces and Hizballah gunmen took place in Ba'labakk, during which an Iranian was wounded.

Karami Comments on Security Situation

JN211500 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] At the end of the coordination committee meetings, Prime Minister Rashid Karami said that the committee has tasked the chief of staff with contacting the Army command to tackle the issue of the crossing points between East and West Beirut. Karami condemned the recent explosions in Syria. He said that the plan that was formulated for the camps and for security in West Beirut has started to yield results.

Sufayr Elected New Maronite Patriarch

Replaces Khuraysh

JN191122 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] In Lebanon, Bishop Nasrallah Sufayr was today elected patriarch of the Maronite community in Lebanon. He replaces Patriarch Antonios Butrus Khuraysh, who resigned from his post last December.

The new 66-year old patriarch is the 76th patriarch of the Maronite community.

Junblatt Welcomes Talks

JN211554 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Minister Walid Junblatt has welcomed a dialogue with whom he called the other party in light of the election of the new Maronite patriarch. In an interview with the newspaper *AL ANWAR* to be published tomorrow, Junblatt said: We are waiting to hear about Bkirki's stand on the current developments. Junblatt denounced the use of foreigners as scapegoats for a stupid and barbaric retaliation against U.S. policy. He ruled out the possibility of clashes in West Beirut despite the fact that the attempts to organize a party presence in accordance with the Damascus agreement are stumbling.

He criticized the method of politically boycotting the government. He said: The result of this method is that the government works and we do not work.

On the camps war, he said that it is destructive, adding that the Progressive Socialist Party's role on the security coordination committee for the camps is that of observer.

PSP Denies Junblatt Met Rabin in Switzerland

JN211804 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1725 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Citing a well-informed source, AFP says that Minister Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] secretly met with Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin during the visit Junblatt paid to Switzerland in the February-March period this year. AFP recalled that Junblatt always used to say that he refused to hold a direct meeting ranking Israeli officials.

The PSP denied this report, saying that Junblatt did not meet with any Israeli official.

Hizballah Demands Release of Kidnapped Men

JN191455 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1420 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] In a contact with Voice of Lebanon this afternoon, a Hizballah Party spokesman threatened Amal movement gunmen with negative measures if they do not release a number of party elements who were kidnapped at the al-Sahil hospital during yesterday's clashes between the two sides, which resulted in three dead and eight wounded.

Shelling of Beirut Residential Areas Reported

Al-'Adliyah, Al-Asrafiyah Hit

JN211438 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] There was fierce artillery fire against residential quarters in the Al-'Adliyah area and the Al-Asrafiyab outskirts at 1340 today. The VOL correspondent says that 82 mm shells fell on these areas at 2 shells per minute until 1350 when the shelling relatively began to abate. At 1403, the artillery shelling resumed and shells continue to fall sporadically on the Badra, Al-Barjawi, and Primo areas.

Shelling Continues

JN211641 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Excerpt] 120 mm artillery shells are falling on Sinn al-Fil, Al-Dakwanah, Nab'a, and Al-Ashrafiyah. The sources of these shells are Al-Khandaq, al-Ghamiq and Muhammad al-Hut. The traditional fighting axes of the faculty of medicine, Primo, Al-Barjawi, Bishara al-Khuri, Sodeco, Tabaris, and the old commercial center and the port have been under machinegun fire since 1545, interspersed with RPG rockets which are being fired from Ra's al-Naba and Muhammad al-Hut.

Several Wounded

JN211538 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] More than 40 artillery shells fell on Al-'Adliyah, Al-Ashrafiyah, Badrau, Al-Barjawi, Primo, and the northern Al-Matn between 1340 and 1430 today. A shell which fell on Al-Ashrafiyah at 1430 wounded several, one of whom has been identified as Carla Victor Sayrafi. The VOL correspondent says that shells fell on these areas at the rate of 2 per minute until 1350 when the shelling relatively began to abate. At 1403, the artillery shelling resumed and shells fell on the Badaru, Al-Barjawi, and Primo areas. At 1420, a shell fell on Al-Dawrah and another on Al-Matn.

Cease-Fires Fail

JN211740 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Excerpts] More than one cease-fire failed to stop the artillery shelling of residential areas this afternoon. The first was at 1620 and the second at 1645 while shells continued to fall on Al-Ashrafiyah, Al-Dakwanah, Sinn al-Fil, Al-Dawrah, Al-'Adliyah, Badaru, Al-Judaydah, the mills, Al-Badawi, Al-Nahr, and Furn al-Shubbak. Many were wounded. Shells fell on Hay al-Lua, the Cola, Al-Mazra'a, al-Barbur and Ra's al-Nabi', wounding many.

Arab Diplomats Say Israel To Attack Syria Soon

GF211248 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1225 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] London, 21 Apr (WAKH) — Arab diplomatic sources in London have said that Israel is preparing for an armed aggression against Syria in the near future.

The sources told the WAKH correspondent in London that intelligence reports that have reached Western capitals from Jerusalem assert that the Zionist enemy is preparing to launch a big assault on Syria during the coming days.

Press reports from Washington published a few days ago noted the existence of big Israeli military concentrations on the Golan Heights along the northern borders of Palestine with Syria and Lebanon.

Inquiry Commission Reports Bank Share Crisis Findings

TA210554 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] The long-awaited controversial report on the bank share crisis was released 15 minutes ago. The report was handed this evening to the Knesset Public Audit Committee, to the prime minister and senior Cabinet ministers, and to a number of people directly mentioned in the findings of the report. The inquiry commission was headed by Judge Moshe Bejski. The commission, which sat for more than a year, was charged with looking into the entire complex of the banking system of the country in the wake of the bank share crash in October 1983. Harley Braidman has had a chance to look at the main findings of the report:

The report says that nobody involved in the affair accepted any responsibility for what happened, and directors of the banks continued in their jobs even after the collapse, as if nothing had happened. Any charges that occurred were unrelated to share regulation and the deep crisis that it caused. A fundamental conclusion of the Bejski Report is that if the banks had maintained the law, the regulation of shares would not have existed and the crisis would have been avoided. The same law bound the banks to provide fair and full consultation, and if they had strictly maintained the duty of trusteeship regarding the monies deposited with them, they could not have used the money in provident funds and trustee funds for regulation. Therefore, the report called for strengthening internal audit in order to maintain control and maintain the law. Second, share regulation involved violating the law and undermining the stability of the banks. It caused the economy most serious damage and, from the point of view of the banks, eneded in business failure practically unprecedented in Israel.

As for the heads of the banks concerned, the report says that Ernst Yefet of Bank Leumi, Efrayim Reiner of Bank Hapoalim and Giyora Gazit of Bank Hapoalim, Refa'el Recanati of Bank Discount, and Aharon Me'ir of Bank Mizrahi, are not eligible to go on holding their present posts. If they do not resign within 30 days they should be dismissed. Bank of Israel Governor Moshe Mandelbaum should end his term of office, the report says, within 30 days and, if not, his tenure should be ended in accordance with Bank of Israel law.

Regarding former Finance Minister Yoram Aridor, the report says he did not fulfill his duties as finance minister regarding share regulation, and he carries full responsibility for the blunders that occurred. As he resigned and is no longer finance minister, under the circumstances no further action should be taken.

Regarding the function of the banks in the capital market, the report says that without delay the sharp conflict of interests existing in the banks' varied activities should be reduced. The banks should be banned from dealing directly or indirectly in share trading apart from their own investments.

Peres Comments on Report

TA210734 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 21 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Prime Minister Peres said last night that the government would "fulfill all its commitments" to carry out the conclusions of the Bejski Commission's report.

"Israel is a democracy, and if a problem is discovered, there is no intention of hiding it. On the contrary, it will be set right," Peres said. He maintained that the report would have no effect on the government's economic programme, since the inquiry dealt with events that took place before the economic plan was instituted.

At the same time, the commission report has already set off maneuvering between the Alignment and the Likud over who will replace Moshe Mandelbaum as governor of the Bank of Israel. Peres wants to appoint Deputy Finance Minister Adiel Amoray to the position, but Likud ministers oppose giving the job to a Labour Party man.

However, the governorship has never yet been given to an active politician, so the appointment of Amoray, even if agreed to by Shamir, would constitute a precedent.

While Yitzhaq Moda'i was still at the Treasury, he is known to have favoured the appointment of Meir Heth, former stock exchange head. The commission praised Heth in its findings, but also reprimanded him. But with Moda'i out of the Treasury, Heth's candidacy is obviously in doubt.

The Histadrut will implement all the Bejski Report recommendations, Histadrut Secretary-Genral Yisra'el Qeysar stated yesterday. Qeysar added that he hoped the report's conclusions would not hinder the economic recovery.

Finance Minister Moshe Nisim last night set up a team to study the commission's recommendations and prepare proposals to be brought before the Cabinet, the Treasury announced.

Sources in both the Likud and Labour told *THE JERUSALEM POST* last night that former finance minister Yoram Aridor's role in the bank share collapse, as described by the Bejski

Commission yesterday, will certainly fuel future political confrontations between the parties.

On the Labour side, there was no immediate onslaught on the Likud. But it was intimated that material from the commission's report is certain to be used against the Likud in the next election campaign.

Al-Shawwa Denies Meeting Peres on Gaza Autonomy

TA210931 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 21 Apr 86 p 3

[Report by Uri Nir]

[Text] The deposed mayor of Gaza, Rashad al-Shawwa, has categorically denied reports alleging that he met with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Egyptian and U.S. representatives late last week to discuss Peres' plan to implement autonomy in Gaza.

In a talk with the *HA'ARETZ* correspondent, Al-Shawwa noted that in principle he was opposed to the concept that such autonomy could solve the problems of the Gaza Strip. "We demand that our right to sovereignty be realized fully and not under conditions of occupation," he said. He added that even if such a proposal were made to him, under no circumstances whatsoever would he heed any Israeli request to be mayor of Gaza.

Rabin: No Intention To Alter W. Bank Political System

TA220533 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] The defense minister has said that Israel has no intention of altering the existing political system in the territories. Israel wants to improve the standard of living; will allow development funds to be introduced there, even from Arab countries; and intends to hand over authority and duties to local residents, to the extent possible. However, this will be done under the auspices and supervision of the Civilian Administration and Military Government. Minister Rabin was speaking yesterday in Jerusalem at the graduation ceremony of directors general in the Gaza District.

Bans Jewish Demonstrations in Hebron

TA211750 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] The defense minister has forbidden the holding of demonstrations or rallies in Hebron next Sunday, both on the part of Peace Now and the Qiryat Arba' municipality. Our military correspondent Shum'el Tal reports that the organizers of the rallies have been informed of this. The defense minister will permit a rally on Independence Day only for the Qiryat Arba' residents near the Makhpelah Cave, on the same order as in previous years.

McDonnell Douglas Seeks To Join Lavi Project

TA210742 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 21 Apr 86 p 1

[Report by defense correspondent Avi Hoffmann]

[Excerpts] The giant U.S. aerospace corporation, McDonnell Douglas, is interested in joining the Israel Aircraft Industries' [IAI] Lavi fighter project, *THE JERUSALEM POST* has learned.

IAI President Moshe Qeret and the Lavi project director at the Defence Ministry, Tat-Aluf (Brig.-Gen.) Menahem Eyni, are to travel to St. Louis next month to discuss, at the U.S. firm's request, McDonnell Douglas's participation in the Lavi programme.

IAI sources declined to confirm or deny any contacts with American companies beyond noting that IAI officials go on routine business trips to the U.S.

It is unclear what kind of relationship McDonnell Douglas has in mind, but industry sources speculated that the company might be interested in co-production or building the plane under licence in the U.S. Such a partnership could be a giant step forward for Israel's next generation fighter, constantly under attack from various quarters for what is considered the intolerable burden it imposes on the country's economy. McDonnell Douglas manufactures the F-15, Phantom, and Skyhawk warplanes in service with the Israel Air Force.

If a major U.S. manufacturer joins in producing the Lavi, then Israel's financial troubles with the plane are likely to be over. Apart from the direct financial and technological aid the American partner could provide, a vast export market in the U.S. and elsewhere would open up. So far, the Lavi's only customer is the Israel Air Force. With U.S. participation other customers are likely to become interested, and instead of being an economic burden the Lavi might even start turning a profit.

Reportage on Peres' Visit, Talks in France

For reportage on the visit of Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to France, including his talks with Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, see the France section of the 21 April Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Speaks to Youth Congress on Libya

LD220119 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1933 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Speech by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid at the opening of the Third Congress of the National Union of Algerian Youth at the Palais des Nations on 21 April — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, and the compassionate. Brothers, it pleases me to attend the opening of your third congress.

I take this oppotunity to talk about the issue of the hour, which is the aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the Algerian stance toward this fraternal, friendly, and neighboring country. We say, in spite of the fact that in the past, perhaps there were some differences of views towards some political issues, that when a fraternal and friendly people such as Libya, is exposed to an aggression, we put all our differences aside; the Algerian people and leadership must do this, and it is their duty to support the Libyan people during the good and hard times.

We stood by Libya without any reservations because it is a matter of [word indistinct] dignity. Perhaps some brothers realized that we have not created an atmosphere of agitation and gatherings and so on. I do not think that these things are the style of the Algerians. I am not ready if someone hits us to weep or to complain, or to demonstrate in the streets, and to say that this is the (?answer). No, I do not believe in this. When someone commits an aggression against us, we do not demonstrate in the streets, but we defend ourselves. This is what our forefathers taught us, Prince Abdelkader, Bouamama, al-Muqrani, and the others. They did not teach us to weep and complain or to demonstrate in the streets. No, they taught us to shoulder our responsibilities and to organize ourselves on this basis. That is why youth has a principal role in bringing out out these ideas and patriotism and self-reliance.

I said we stood by Libya. Therefore [words indistinct], I have spoken before about contacts and consultations among the Arab Maghreb countries. We are continuing this in all sincerity and honesty. We have no ambitions. Our country is sufficient for us as it is. But, our belief is in the joint destiny, and that we are living in a world based on blocs. This does not mean that we get ourselves in a bloc or unite against the others, but we gather together so that we defend ourselves; no more and no less. If we are dispersed ministates, then it is difficult to defend our rights and our existence as a nation and as a civilization. But, I hope that the peoples and officials of the Arab Maghreb will understand this, and that we all will leave all sensitivities and selfishness aside and construct the future, construct the future of the generations of our children and grandchildren, the future generations whose power will be in their unity.

As for the aggression, we have spoken our opinion and our words on that matter. In order to be clear to you: We will stand by any country, whether Arab or non-Arab, that is exposed to an aggression. What do you think then if it is a country such as Libya, which is a neighbour, friend, and sister. As for terrorism for the sake of terrorism, we are against it. We are against using violence for the sake of violence. Our perception of terrorism differs concerning the liberation movements, which struggle for their just causes; this is not terrorism. For instance, and for the record, we recall when we were struggling for the liberation of our homeland. At that time, the French colonialists were saying that it is impossible for them to negotiate with the outlaws, the terrorists, the rebels. But in the end, with whom did they negotiate? With the rebel representatives. We believe in the revolutionary action in the countries, or in the country which committed the aggression. But, we do not believe in the style of terrorism for the sake of terrorism. I also do not agree with and Algeria does not agree with those who act in this way, and we do not follow this kind of policy. This is what I wanted to clarify, but this is not a condition for Algerian support for any people exposed to an aggression. The Algerian policy in this field is clear.

We did not, however, come here to agitate [words indistinct] or to create a festival for supporting this people or that people. We have spoken our words, and we said them quite frankly to those concerned. I had the opportunity to talk to the officials who perhaps think that this style [word indistinct] of terrorism for the sake of terrorism, but I explained the Algerian views toward what they call terrorism and toward the organizations which carry out work for the liberation of their land or for preservation of their dignity; this is not considered terrorism. This is considered a struggle for a just cause.

In Algeria, therefore, there is no [words indistinct] to the side of the Libyan people in achieving [passage indistinct].

This does not mean that we abandon the defense of just causes. Our position toward the just causes is clear, firm, and will never change. As for agitation, we do not believe in the policies of agitation, because they have no firm or clear goal toward just causes.

Brothers, this is what I wanted to talk about. I wish this congress of yours all success. I hope that you will end up, as I said, with resolutions which rise to the level of the hopes of your revolution and your nation for the future and for the role of youth. Thank you. Long live the revolution. Long live the FLN. Peace be on you.

LIBYA

Nonaligned Delegation Visits Graves, Departs

LD211822 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The Nonaligned Movement delegation, headed by the Indian foreign minister and including the Yugoslav and Cuban foreign ministers; Ghanaian representative to the United Nations; Congolese permanent representative to the UN Security Council and the Senegalese ambassador to Morocco, visited today the graves of the martyrs who fell as a result of the barbaric U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab people.

The delegation left Tripoli this evening.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Envoys, Messages of Support
LD212207 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1952 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The brother leader of the revolution today received the delegation of the Iraqi National Progressive Front which expressed the support of the Iraqi people and the groups of the Iraqi armed resistance for the Libyan Arab people in their brave confrontation of the U.S. aggression. The delegation also confirmed the readiness of these groups to stand with their fighters by the Libyan Arab people in the same trench in order to defeat the aggression. Thus, the unity of the Arab blood in its confrontation is confirmed.

The brother leader of the revolution also received today the Japanese Deputy Kakizawa in the presence of the Japanese ambassador to the Jamahiriyah. The Japanese deputy expressed the condemnation of the Japanese people and government of the U.S. barbaric aggression against the Libyan Arab people, pointing out that in contradiction with what is being said by some of the imperialist information media concerning the attitude of the Japanese Government toward the American barbaric aggression, the Japanese Government strongly condemns this aggression and considers it contrary to morals and law. The Japanese deputy said that the Japanese people had suffered from the calamities of World War II, pointing to the destruction inflicted by the United States when it dropped nuclear [as heard] bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and that the Japanese people still remember and suffer from the criminal role played by America at the time. The Japanese deputy added that the abortive U.S. barbaric aggression which was aimed at children, the old, and women, reminded him of the numerous crimes which fill the history of the U.S. Administration.

The brother leader received also today the Yugoslav ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The latter confirmed anew his country's support for the Libyan Arab people in its firm confrontation of the abortive U.S. barbaric aggression and the Yugoslav' Government's condemnation of this barbaric U.S. aggression. He said that the effects of barbaric U.S. aggression were not confined to Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; rather they include every member of the Nonaligned Movement and that the attitude expressed by the delegation of the nonaligned ministers during its meeting with the brother leader of the revolution was in fact a consecration of the attitude of condemnation of the treacherous U.S. aggression and solidarity with the Libyan 'Arab people. The Yugoslav ambassador pointed out that the President of the SFRY Presidency had sent a message to the brother leader of the revolution on the first day of the treacherous U.S. aggression against Libya in which he expressed the Yugoslav people's and government's condemnation of this aggression and their support for the Jamahiriyah and the Libyan Arab people in their brave confrontation of the failed barbaric U.S. aggression. He confirmed that the treacherous U.S. aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah constituted a belittling of morals, laws, and international custom, which could not be met with silence. Yugoslavia will move through the nonaligned, the Security Council and the United Nations to condemn and halt this aggression and punish its perpetrators. He declared that any threatening of the Jamahiriyah security and safety is a threat to the nonaligned, pointing out that the dangers of the U.S. aggression were not confined to Libya. They include the Mediterranean and threaten the security and stability of the peoples of this region, and Yugoslavia is interested in the safety of the region and its stability.

Al-Qadhdhafi Gives Statement to SFRY Correspondent
LD212113 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1952 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Announcer-read report on statement by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to unidentified Yugoslav television correspondent; date and place not given]

[Text] We are confident that Yugoslavia stands by us in the face of the treacherous U.S. aggression. This stand is a cogent argument on an international level against imperialism and against the aggression launched by the United States against the Libyan Arab people.

The leader added: Never before in the history of the world have superpower leaders such as Reagan and Thatcher rushed and announced that they will use their military power to kill women and children. They have proved their cowardice and low moral standard and their disregard for the peoples on earth and their values.

The brother leader pointed out: The world now is sure that Libya does not harbor terrorism or terrorists but women and children whom Reagan and Thatcher have decided to kill. Their military campaign has been broken on the rock of resistance by Libyan citizens.

He stressed that Reagan constitutes a new Nazism similar to Hitler and that reaching an understanding with Reagan is impossible. Nazism collapsed as a result of an alliance among peoples. Reagan should fall by an alliance among peoples of the whole earth.

He said: You can see the Polio Institute which was destroyed by the U.S. aircraft in Banghazi; the buildings which were hit in the middle of Tripoli; and families that were completely annihilated. Even if you visit the martyrs' cemetary you will find names belonging to one whole family that was hit and murdered. The largest attack was directed against the family. The attack used laser bombs and all the means of destruction and electronics were used against my house, but the angels and the Libyan soldiers cooperated, side by side, in resistance, and the Americans did not take the angels into consideration.

He said: I assure you that we will continue to fight imperialism until peace prevails on earth. We are fighting in the name of millions of persecuted Blacks in America and millions of Red Indians whom the United States annihilates; and we are fighting in the same trench with the besieged people of Nicaragua until the United States takes its hands off Nicaragua, until it takes its hands off Palestine and withdraws from the Mediterranean, until it takes its hands off South Africa and Angola and stays within its borders and respects the peoples and races of the world, otherwise our resistance will continue, escalate, and widen. The United States should negotiate with us as euqals; it should submit

to the will of the small peoples and know that the earth was not created for the United States alone.

The leader stressed that we are not afraid of the United State and that we will continue the resistance. The barrier of fear has been broken and the myth of the United States has been exploded. All the popular masses and organizations in the world contacted us and asked the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah should be renamed the Great Jamahiriyah because Reagan and Thatcher have become dwarves and child murderers; and the greatness is in this Jamahiriyah which resists NATO as a whole.

Ghanaian Official Arrives for Visit 20 April

LD202104 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1940 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Mr Kojo Tsikata, member of the Defense Council in Ghana, the special envoy of Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, arrived in Tripoli this evening on a visit of solidarity to the Jamahiriyah.

Major Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi was at Tripoli international airport to receive him. Mr Tsikata reiterated the unlimited support of the people and leadership of Ghana for the Libyan Arab people and for its revolutionary leadership in its resistance against the barbaric U.S. aggression. In a statement to JANA, he also said that the people of Ghana denounce and condemn the criminal aggression against the Libyan Arab people.

Issues Support Statement

JN210631 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Tsikata strongly condemned the barbarian U.S. aggression against the Libyan people. In a statement to foreign journalists at Tripoli international airport last night, he said: I have come to the Jamahiriyah to follow up the latest developments of the situation after this barbarian U.S. aggression against peaceful citizens.

Tsikata noted that the Ghanaian Government had issued a strongly worded statement at the time condemning this treacherous and savage aggression by a superpower, which claims to be defending freedom, against a small people who were able in a few years to build themselves through revolutionary liberation under a devout proletariat leader who is considered the symbol of freedom of our modern world.

Tsikata said: I am here carrying the instructions of Capt Rawlings and the Ghanaian leadership as well as that of the Ghanaian people, who condemned the barbarian U.S. aggression, declared a mourning period, and staged demonstrations everywhere in Ghana. These demonstrations are still going on in the main streets of Accra.

Tsikata affirmed that the Libyan and Ghanaian revolutions will together confront the impending U.S. danger, which is considered a threat to all regimes that believe in a fight for freedom, socialism, and building the new man who rejects U.S. domination.

WFTU Delegation Arrives for Visit 20 April

JN210613 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] A delegation of the WFTU headed by the secretary general of the federation arrived last night on a visit to the great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. In a statement to JANA, the head of the WFTU delegation expressed world workers' solidarity with the Jamahiriyah people and said that workers denounce and condemn the abortive, barbarian U.S. aggression. He hailed the brave Libyan Arab people in confronting the abortive U.S. aggression, which is hostile to freedom and peace.

Further on Basic Peoples Congresses First Session

U.S. Aggression Discussed 20 Apr

LD201855 Tripoli JANA in English 1820 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 10, April 20, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Basic people's congresses throughout Jamahiriyah today began their first ordinary session for 1986 to discuss the items on their agenda.

At the beginning of their meetings, the basic people's congresses discussed the failing American criminal aggression against Jamahiriyah which was aimed at the life of the leader of the revolution and resulted in the murder of children and destruction of civilian areas on innocents.

The basic people's congress asserted their firm will and total readiness to confront American aggression and respond to it forcefully and that this savage aggression will not go unpunished for America was the starter of this aggressive action hence it should bear its consequences.

The basic people's congresses asserted that the national battle has begun and that Jamahiriyah will not be alone in this battle.

The basic people's congresses reaffirmed in messages to the leader of the revolution their readiness to turn into suicide squads to destroy everything American and that they would sacrifice themselves for the leader of the revolution who represents the pride and glory of the Arab nation.

Session Continues 21 Apr

JN210756 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] The Basic People's Congress continued their first ordinary session for 1986 in various parts of the Jamahiriyah yesterday. The people's congresses discussed the dimensions of the barbaric, fascist U.S. aggression against the brother leader of the revolution, the Libyan Arab people, their revolutionary options, and

their support for liberation issues in the world expressed in the charter announcing the establishment of the (?people's party) and the first Jamahiriyah in history.

The people's congresses reviewed the aggressive stands of the U.S. Administration led by Reagan, killer of children, asserting that these aggressive stands have strengthened the Libyan Arab people's stand with their historic leadership in confronting the aggression. The people's congresses decided to promote combat efficiency and modern technology in order to continue confronting the barbaric U.S. colonialism.

The basic people's congresses affirmed that Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the target of the aggression, represents the Libyan Arab people because Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is the symbol of revolution, principles, ideals, and values as well as the only leader of the people.

The people's congress greeted the stands of the masses in the Arab homeland and world —the masses who expressed through their angry demonstrations their cohesion with the Libyan Arab people and their revolutionary leadership in confronting the aggression affirming the defeat of that aggression.

The basic people's congresses called on the Arab masses to achieve pan-Arab unity because it is the real solution to fragmentation.

JANA Reports U.S. Sixth Fleet 'Retreated' to Naples

LD212036 Tripoli JANA in English 1808 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 11, April 21, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — JANA came to know that the American Sixth Fleet has retreated, dragging with it the trails of defeat and disappointment, to its bases in Naples southern Italy in the aftermath of the foiling of the aggression by the heroic, brave resistance from the Libyan Arab people.

Italian Ambassador Summoned Over U.S. Use of Bases

LD212149 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1952 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison today summoned the Italian ambassador to the Jamahiriyah and asked him for clarification regarding the U.S. 6th Fleet's aggression on the Libyan Arab people, the staging of provocative exercises in the territorial waters and airspace of the Jamahiriyah, and its return to bases in Italy to refuel and carry out necessary maintainance work before resuming hostile activities agaist Libya.

The committee reaffirmed to the Italian ambassador that the Libyan Arab people do not permit such acts, and that within the framework of friendship and cooperation between the two countries the Italian government should take effective measures to prevent the U.S. fleet from using facilities available at the military bases given to America within the NATO framework. The committee pointed out that the Libyan Arab people do not wish to enter a war against Italy or the other Western states, but will be compelled within the framework of self defense to take measures which are apt to prevent this aggression. Based on this the Italian Government and people should take the necessary measures to preserve friendship between the two countries.

Normal Relations Reportedly Sought, 'Including' U.S.

LD221222 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1152 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] London, 22 Apr (KUNA) — 'Ali al-Hudayri, member of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison — the assistant foreign minister — in Libya, has stated that the United States will resume its attack on his country again at any moment.

In an interview with the London-based magazine *AL-MAJALLAH* to be published in its tomorrow's edition, Al-Hudayri warned that the U.S. military preparations and movements are continuing "and for this reason we can expect an attack at any moment." He pointed out that his country is in a state of war with the United States.

However, Al-Hudayri declared that his country is seeking normal relations with all countries of the world, including the United States, affirming that if the United States wants dialogue with Libya, then Libya "would welcome it."

The only surprise in the U.S. air raids on Libya a week ago was that they were directed against residential quarters and populated towns.

He said that the United States by its actions has reaffirmed "that it says something and does something else." He pointed out "that it was the United States that chose the method of war and threats instead of dialogue and understanding."

He denied that his country had any connection with the recent bomb explosion in West Berlin.

Asked about his country's comments on the Arab reaction to the U.S. onslaught, he praised the Arab world's stance saying "we appreciate every effort our Arab brothers exert in this matter."

ANSA: Former Libyan Leader on Domestic Situation

AU211113 Rome ANSA in English 1045 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] (ANSA) Milan, April 21 — The present atmosphere in Libya is that of "the eve of a coup d'etat", according to former Libyan prime minister 'Abd al-Hamid Bakkush who told *CORRIERE DELLA SERA* of Milan that leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi "no longer controls the army."

In an interview given in Cairo, where Bakkush has lived in exile since 1977, and published in the Sunday edition of the Milan daily, the former head of government affirmed that "the colonel required two days to get the situation back in hand" after the United States bombed targets in Tripoli and Banghazi last week. "This demonstrates that very little would be enough to shift the balance", Bakkush added.

After claiming that he is "well informed" on what is happening in his country, to leave [as received] the understanding that he is in a position to lead the opposition to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, he said that the present prime minister, 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, could be a candidate to lead the country with a change of regime. Libya's number two leader, he said "if nothing else, is not a madman; he reasons, he is logical. And then, he is not a terrorist".

Responding to a question from the interviewer, Bakkush said: "I can never agree with an attack on my country", then noted Libya's "special" circumstances and added, "any attack might be a help to the Libyan people."

Addressing himself to the decision of the European Community countries to review Libyan diplomatic representations in their countries, the former prime minister said this step will not contribute to combatting terrorism because "Al-Qadhdhafi does not use the people's bureaus (embassies) for organizing and financing attacks."

According to Bakkush, financing is conducted through other agencies in a number of European cities "and then there are the Libyan airlines offices".

JANA Editor to EEC: Realize U.S 'Crime' Dimensions

LD211504 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 21 Apr (JANA) — The JANA political editor called today on the EEC states to realize the dimensions of the U.S. crime and to learn the truth of the U.S. aggression against Libya and the weak claims which Washington is trying to pass off against the Libyan Arab people, saying:

At a time when hundreds of thousands of demonstrators are marching through the cities of the world expressing their anger and their vehement wrath in the face of the United States because of the ugly crime that it committed by its aggression on the Libyan Arab people, at a time when the world conscience is waking up and adopting all forms of protests against this new barbarism led by the United States against the residential areas of peaceful civilians, which are crowded with children, old men and women, schools, hospitals, old people's homes and homes for the handicapped, at this very time when pressure of world public opinion is escalating in a loud call that prompts the world to adopt a stance that would save the lives of the innocent and human economic and cultural achievements of man, at this very time the United States is resorting to an attempt to pressure the European states and drive them toward boycotting Libya politically by reducing the number of employees at the People's Bureaus and intensifying surveillance on Libyan nationals in accordance with an aggressive U.S. program aimed at involving the European Community in resolutions incompatible with human conduct and which obstruct international cooperation.

There is no doubt that when the European countries meet to discuss this U.S. call, which is based on unfounded allegations, they must take into consideration that in the event of their agreeing to any hostile position that the U.S. is trying to impose on them, or to extract from them, or to involve them in, will mean that they will be negating their previous stances, which stressed that the United States lacked credibility in branding the Jamahiriyah with the charge of terrorism. Contrary to their previous stances they will be making the mistake of being carried away by a dubious objective at the expense of the freedom of adopting an independent European decision and option, and they will ultimately involve themselves in the results of the savage U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriyah.

The Jamahiriyah, which utterly refuses to be given this racist, fanatical European treatment of reducing the number of employees in its People's Bureaux, intensifying surveillance on its citizens and restricting relations of cooperation between it and others, considers this decision, if it is taken, as a U.S. decision and not a European decision that expresses a free European will. It will have the right to treat those who agree to it on the basis of their being accomplices in this ugly U.S. crime, which has taken place in its territories.

Until this moment we still have confidence in the European freedom of choice and in this region's countries' ability to argue with the United States about the credibility of its political aspirations of this kind. The hands of the United States are still dripping with the blood of the crime perpetrated against the Jamahiriyah. It deserves more than others to be branded with aggression and terrorism. We see the world's conscience is now rising, while throughout Europe what we are saying is endorsed. [sentence as received]

On VOA, Radio London Statements

LD212231 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 2100 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 21 Apr (JANA) — Radio Voice of America, Radio London, and the various Western media organs — which rely in their bulletins on reversing the truth and sophistries — have taken turns in relaying the statements of Reagan, the child murderer, after the barbaric American-NATO aggression against the Jamahiriyah. In these statements he has concentrated on his administration's plans and preparations for a new operation against the life of the brother leader of the revolution.

JANA's political editor commented on those statements which ooze hatred, racism and terrorism. The editor said: These blunders which Reagan's administration is stuck with and which have led to his infliction by a multiple psychological complex, are accompanied by a growing hysteria as a result of the severe losses inflicted during his failed aggression against the Jamahiriyah.

The political editor mocked the weak behavior of Reagan, the child murderer, who thinks he has a magic wand to move wherever he wants which can destroy whoever he wants.

JANA's political editor said: "This blind fumbling has revealed Reagan, the child murderer's ignorance of history and of what is happening in Libya's great Jamahiriyah. It has also revealed his complete ignorance of the simplest basics in politics and in dealing with the various international issues." The political editor said that Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is only a citizen and a principle, and hitting him would not mean eradicating violence, because violence is a phenomenon which has its own roots and causes.

He added that Reagan, the child murderer, is no more than a failed actor, and that that disgusting ignorant should study history thoroughly through his advisers. In Libya there is no president to destroy because only the Libyan Arab people have the authority, wealth, and weapons. In this course, the editor stressed that Al-Qadhdhafi is a citizen who will lose nothing by this, and that striking him personally will not at all eradicate violence, but will lead to the opposite.

JANA's political editor said that eradicating the phenomenon of violence basically relies on ending the chronic, accumulated, and ancient problems, which occurred even before the birth of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi personally, and which includes, as one example out of several, the problem of the Palestinian people; the problem of the Irish people; South Africa; Grenada; Nicaragua; Chile; and others.

JANA Terms Thatcher 'Lackey' to 'Terrorist' Reagan

LD211554 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1415 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] [No dateline as received] The British prime minister and members of her government led by her foreign secretary, Geoffrey Howe, are continuing their flagrant, aggressive bragging against the people of the Jamahiriyah and their declaration of support to the barbarous U.S. aggression against Libyan towns which resulted in scores of innocent children, old people, women and handicapped being victims.

The old Thatcher, killer of children, was not content with being a rotten lackey to terrorist Reagan by allowing the use of U.S. bases and aircraft on British territories to strike at the Libyan Arab people... the action which was condemned and denounced by all parties, organizations and student and workers' bodies in Britain before anyone else in the world... but the old Thatcher assumed the role of advocate to defend terrorist Reagan. She began to repeat the statements containing trivialities and fabrications which justify the barbarous U.S. aggression and allege that the Jamahiriyah is a center for terrorism.

Her foreign secretary, Geoffrey Howe, bragged in a statement to one of the British television stations yesterday that the British Government would take into consideraton another U.S. request for the use of its bases in Britain to launch another attack on Libya.

The Arab nation and the Islamic world — while noting this barbarous, aggressive British stance toward an Islamic country whose crime is only that it wants to live in its land in freedom and peace, defending the causes of its Arab nation and fighting for freedom everywhere, raising the banner of Arabism and Islam... the Arab nation and the Islamic World, while noting this stance, has not forgotten and will not forget the black imperialist history of Britain in the Islamic world and in the Arab East (Maghreb) and its gloomy black file in Palestine during the Mandate and the handing over of Arab Palestine to a group of Zionist vagabonds and arming them.

Britain will lose its interests definitely and its presence finally because of its conformity with the U.S. madness. The Arab nation and the Islamic world will reopen Britain's black file which was about to be forgotten, and thus Britain and its rotten tail leader [Thatcher], by supporting the U.S. policy of madness, have given occasion for its relations with Arabs and Muslims to be reviewed, and, consequently it has destroyed its own interests.

The whole world saw the massive, angry demonstrations that sprang up throughout Britain, the likes of which have not been seen since World War II. Sit-ins were staged outside the U.S. embassy and the U.S. bases from where the planes took off in their barbaric aggression against Libya, and outside the old-aged Thatcher's office. The world also heard the slogans shouted and saw the banners raised by tens of thousands of Britons who took part in these demonstrations strongly condemning the aggression and Britain's participation in it. They chanted: Down with Thatcher and Reagan, killers of children. They condemned the policy of humiliating dependence on the terrorist Reagan, followed by Thatcher.

This peace-loving force in Britain, led by leaders of opposition parties and students and youth organizations and bodies, which are angry with child-killer Thatcher's policy, will inevitably settle matters in its favor because she is old mutton dressed as lamb.

Aviation Bureau Sends 'Note of Protest' to IATA

LD201245 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1130 GMT 20

[Text] The Bureau of Civil Aviation and Meteorology of the General People's Committee for Communications and Maritime Transport has sent a note of protest to the IATA [International Air Transport Association] Council in which it informed the council of acts of air piracy being carried out by aircraft of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean. These acts endanger the safety of civil aviation over international and territorial waters, and constitute a danger to the safety and security of passengers.

The Civil Aviation Bureau listed the illegal actions carried out by aircraft of the U.S. 6th Fleet, which constitute a flagrant violation of the Chicago Agreement of 1944 and which endanger the safety of civil aviation. The latest act was the savage abortive attack launched by U.S. military aircraft on Tripoli international airport and Benina airport, which caused obstruction of operations.

Commentary Says U.S., UK Broadcasts 'Mislead'

LD211735 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1405 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Unattributed commentary: "Replies to the Point"]

[Excerpts] The crusaders war has been continuing against the Arab nation for many centuries. This war has had various tools and forms. When the military form of the war is suspended, it is merely suspended while a search is made for a suitable opportunity to ignite it once again. However the psychological war has never stopped. It is an enflamed crusade which has never been extinguished over many centuries. The crusading West, prior to the discovery of radio broadcasting, used to rely on spies who were deployed in the Arab homeland and the Islamic countries

to spread subversive rumors aimed at igniting the flames of internal insurgence and destroying the morals of the Arabs. Among the tasks of the spies, deployed by the crusading West, was to distort Arab culture, to revile Islam and its culture, and to advocate the culture and civilization of the crusading West. With the discovery of the radio or the means of making contact through airwaves, they had a tool which enabled them to rely less on the eyes and the spies. Their radios broadcasting in Arabic began to take up the main role in the subversive psychological war against the Arab nation and all Muslims.

Is London Radio, or the Voice of America radio, or other radio services, a means to educate and enlighten the Arab citizen? Is the crusading West concerned fundamentally with spreading culture and enlightenment in the Arab homeland? Is it spending enormous sums on its radio services in Arabic to extend innocent and humanitarian services? The basic aim of these crusading radio services broadcasting in Arabic is to mislead, to shake the confidence of the Arab citizen in his nation and civilization; it is also to promote the psychological war.

The peoples of the whole world are now branding Reagan as a terrorist and murderer of children. They are branding the U.S. Administration and America with terrorism and aggression. However this terrorist murderer of children, Reagan, on London Radio and the Voice of America and other crusading radio services, is something else and something different.

London Radio said, in a report in its program "The World at One" on 20 April, 1986 the following: Undetonated bombs of the U.S. air raid against Tripoli last Tuesday and of the Libyan anti-aircraft weapons are causing anxiety in the Libyan capital. Three persons suffered injuries when an unidentified explosive charge blew up in one of the streets in the center of the capital. London Radio went on to add: Our correspondent has supplied us with the following report. London radio then presented the report of its correspondent who said: The doctors are performing an operation on a youth who lost his right hand and suffered serious wounds when a bomb exploded. The incident took place when two children, who were playing in the street, found an object described to be red in color or golden in color, and handed it to him. The report went on to say: The Libyan authorities have stated that this object was an American bomb. However, the wounds I saw when I was taken to the hospital to see the three victims could have been caused to the same extent by unexploded Libyan bombs, could have been from among the shells which had fallen over the town during the salvos of intense antiaircraft fire. I was taken, the London radio correspondent adds, to a place close to Tripoli airport to see a number of unexploded 500 pound U.S. bombs, strewn in one of the olive tree groves about 1 mile from the perimeter of the airport. I saw a series of pits and the remains of what looks like U.S. missiles with markings in English.

The report from its preface sought to refute U.S. responsibility for the criminal bomb which hit three Libyan Arab children. The unexploded bombs which are still causing casualties are not U.S. bombs, London radio is saying: They could be U.S. but also could be Libyan. Also in the preface to the report was the phrase; when an unidentified explosive charge blew up, that is the bomb — London radio wants its victimized listeners to understand — is unidentifiable. In other words that it is not a U.S. bomb, hence the Americans are not responsible for this new crime.

London radio has not stated this textually but by insinuation and in a round-about way. This method of absolving America appears to be attempting to reach the stage of saying shortly that America did not commit aggression against the Jamahiriyah and its aircraft did not bomb any place in the Jamahiriyah.

My listener Arab brothers: Remember that if you listen to London radio, the Voice of America, or other crusading radio services, remember that its chairman is a Zionist, and the head of the Arabic section is a Zionist, and it is a radio service for the service of Zionism, colonialism, and imperialism. Remember also that the Voice of America service is the Zionist tongue in the American mouth. The responsible employees in it and the editors, the broadcasters, most of them are Zionist Jews. The program of the service is a Zionist program. Remember, my brother listener that these crusading radio services fundamentally serve the crusade plan against your Arab nation, and that you in particular are the target of these radio services, your morals, and your loyalty to your nation and civilization are the target.

Brother listener, use your brain and discover for yourself that lies and the contradiction in the news and information presented these crusading radio services.

Leaders, Organizations Continue To Show Support

Arab Leaders Contact Al-Qadhdhafi

LD212027 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1952 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Within the context of the continuing contacts between the Arab presidents and kings and the brother leaders of the revolution concerning the U.S. barbaric aggression against the Libyan Arab people, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, King Hasan II of Morocco, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, and Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah of Kuwait contacted the brother leader of the revolution today confirming again their support for the Libyan Arab people in its brave confrontation of the American Atlantic barbaric aggression. Also Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid contacted today the brother leader of the revolution.

Ghana's Rawlings Sends Cable

LD181830 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1550 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 18 Apr (JANA) — Chairman of the Provisional National Defense Government in Ghana, Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, has sent a cable to the brother leader of the revolution in which he condemned the unsuccessful American barbaric aggression on the people of the Jamahiriyah, here is the text:

The situation exceeds the expression of condolences and consolation. At this time of severe tension I deem it my duty to call on you to continue in this honorable historic and heroic stance which is a victory for you and your people; and moreover it will organize to your side allies and supporters of the cause of freedom in the

world, and world peace and security. The extremist, cowardice action perpetrated by America has reflected world backing in your favor and in favor of the cause of the free in the world.

India's Gandhi Sends Message
LD181635 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1552 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 18 Apr (JANA) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi — current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement — has sent a message to the brother leader of the revolution in which he affirmed India's support for the Jamahiriyah and its support for the Libyan Arab people in the face of the abortive U.S. aggression. In his message Rajiv Gandhi stressed that India condemns the U.S. aggression and demands the adoption of stances which would help to isolate the United States and would lead to the continuation of world support for the Jamahiriyah.

Nicaragua's Ortega Sends Message
LD191653 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1510 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 19 Apr (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution received a message from Daniel Ortega, president of Nicaragua, in which he reaffirmed the solidarity of the national leadership of the Sandinista Front for National Liberation and the Revolutionary Command in the confrontation against the failed barbaric, U.S. aggression.

He said in his message to the leader that the bestial U.S. onslaught, which caused the death of a number of civilians, confirms that the U.S. Government is the one that leads international terrorism against the peoples.

Burkina Faso's Sankara Telephones
LD200348 Tripoli JANA in English 1923 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 9, April 19, JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY — Within the framework of continuous contacts being conducted by presidents of sisterly and friendly countries with the leader of the revolution to assert their solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in countering American barbaric and cowardly aggression Captain Thomas Sankara, president of the Revolutionary Council in the Jamahiriyah of Burkina Faso, yesterday telephoned the leader of the revolution to reiterate the firm stance of the second Jamahiriyah of Burkina Faso on the side of the Libyan Arab people in its steadfast resistance of [the] failing American barbaric aggression.

Egyptian Opposition Makes Statement
LD201817 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1615 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 20 Apr (JANA) — The opposition Egyptian Socialist Labor Party has urged the Arab masses from the Atlantic Ocean to the gulf to regain the spirit of holy Jihad in facing imperialist attacks.

In a statement published today, the party stressed, on the basis of its Arab commitment, its solidarity with and stand by the Libyan Arab people in their courageous and daring confrontation with the abortive and barbaric U.S. aggression.

African-Arab Union Sends Message
LD210235 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received a telegram from the Permanent Secretariat of the African Arab Union in which it affirmed that the achievement of comprehensive Arab unity will be the real response to the savage U.S. aggression, in addition to the fact that unity is the only way for the Arab nation to regain its land, its dignity, and preserve its resources.

The telegram also said that as an emphasis and embodiment of the historical Union Treaty of Oujda, guided by your directives and based on the recommendations and decisions of the councils and union assembly which emphasize the unity of the Arab Maghreb as the core of comprehensive Arab unity from the ocean to the gulf, resources must be mobilized to strengthen Arab unity in a direction which guarantees the laying down of the foundations of economic power and the constitution of a large Arab front to defend the interests and destinies of the nation.

The Permanent Secretariat of the African Arab Union is committed to continue the efforts and tireless, continuous work, guided by your brave and steadfast stands, in the follow-up to the implementation of the unity decisions, with all their dimensions and tasks.

At a time when the eastern half of the African Arab Union is faced with a treacherous and overt aggression, the Permanent Secretariat takes the initiative to emphasize the implementation of the union assembly's recommendation, which was decided upon by the union presidency, to work for intensifying efforts to evacuate all the foreign fleets and force them from the Mediterranean Sea in order to make it a lake of peace to serve the interests of the peoples and world security.

Adherence to Arab unity and its advancement will remain our path, and work for its achievement will remain our aim. May God protect your steps and grant you victory against the enemies of goodness, the enemies of Arabism and Islam.

Muslims in W. Berlin Send Telegram
LD220930 Tripoli JANA in English 0923 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 12, April 22, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Islamic Basic People's Congress in West Berlin has sent the leader of the revolution a telegram. It reads:

"Allah has been by your side and that of the brave Libyan Arab People while repulsing the barbaric U.S. aggression.

The Muslims in Berlin are always by your side against U.S. savageries and against all forces of injustice and aggression — the Zionists and crusaders who aim at putting off the light of

Islam whose bright torch you uphold and whose waving flag you raise high." [quote marks as received]

Students in Cyprus Send Cables

JN210608 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Arab and world popular organizations and unions continue to denounce and condemn the abortive, barbaric U.S. aggression against the people of the great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The Ibrahim al-Khalil [Hebron] Mosque Society, the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Front, the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front, Sudanese Arab students in Britain, and progressive students at the Institute of Arts in Venezuela have sent cables to the brother leader of the revolution affirming their full support for the Libyan Arab people in their resolute confrontation of the abortive, barbaric U.S. aggression. They announced that they are awaiting the signal to take up arms and join their Libyan brothers in defending the stronghold of freedom and the world movement against imperialism, Zionism, racism, and fascism as well as against Libya —the land of all Arabs.

Syrian Arab students in the Cyprus city of Famagusta have issued a statement condemning the aggression and affirming that the United States' inhuman action is one of thousands of barbaric crimes which the United States has committed against humanity. However, the steadfast Libyan Arab people have succeeded in confronting the aggression with great courage.

The Executive Committee of the Sudanese Students Union in Cyprus has issued a statement calling on the Arab and Islamic nation to adopt a unified stand against aggression. The statement also affirmed that the Sudanese students in Cyprus are awaiting the signal and are ready to die alongside their Libyan brothers. The Arab students distributed statements to the Arab embassies calling on them to adopt a single clear stand on the aggression.

Syrian Liberation Forces Send Cable

JN210832 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Parties and forces of the Arab national liberation movement in Damascus hail the Libyan Arab people's brave steadfastness against and confrontation of the abortive, barbarian U.S. aggression. In a cable to the brother leader of the revolution, these parties and forces declare their absolute struggle solidarity with the Libyan Arab people and their historic leadership, as well as their complete readiness to defend the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and its gigantic achievements.

Tunisian Popular Groups Show Support

LD182340 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1932 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] The popular organizations in Tunisia stressed their absolute solidarity with and complete support for the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leadership in the face of the barbaric American aggression. The Tunisian Young Lawyers Society, in a march by its members, renewed the fact that the Tunisian Arab masses are firmly standing by the armed masses of the Basic People's Congresses in the Jamahiriyah while they bravely confront the cowardly aggression.

News from Tunisia reports that the Tunisian security forces asked for support from the public security forces in an attempt to disperse the march which was on its way towards the government headquarters.

The Tunisian Young Lawyers society issued a statement after an emergency meeting in which it called on the Tunisian Government to immediately declare the severance of all relations with the terrorist American Administration and to declare all Tunisian resources and abilities to be at the disposal of the Libyan Arab people.

The society's statement condemned the stance adopted by the official Tunisian media in its dealing with the aggression. The statement said that this stance has hurt the national and pan-Arab feelings of the Tunisian Arab citizen.

The administrative organizations of Tunisian secondary education expressed their solidarity with the people of the Jamahiriyah and their strong condemnation of the barbaric American aggression. In a statement distributed in the Tunisian capital, the organizations said that the aggression against the Libuan Arab people is in fact a barbaric reply to the stances of this steadfasting people and its revolutionary leadership towards pan-Arab issues and the issues of freedom in the world.

The Tunisian *AL-MUSTAQBAL* asked the government to immediately sever its relations with the American Government, which is hostile to the Arab people. In its editorial, the newspaper strongly condemned the barbaric, brutal raids of the American aircraft against the Libyan Arab people and the hegemonistic policy which America wants to impose on the peoples. The newspaper considers the presence of the American ambassador on Tunisian soil as a challenge to the Tunisian Arab people. The Tunisian *AL-MUSTAQBAL* said: We express the solidarity of the Tunisian people with its fraternal Libyan Arab people and we call on the Tunisian Government to adopt all the necessary measures which materialize Tunisian support to the people of the Jamahiriyah in its heroic confrontation with the American barbaric military aggression. The newspaper addressed an appeal to all the Arab masses to boycott all American interests wherever they might be, especially in the Arab world and in the whole world in general.

SUDAN

Parliament To Hold First Session 30 April

JN211114 Khartoum SUNA in English 1050 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April, 21 (SUNA) — The first session of the Constituent Assembly will be held on April 30 instead of April 26 to enable the deputies from southern Sudan to reach Khartoum.

The Constituent Assembly "Parliament" will begin with a procedural session under the chairmanship of chief/judge where the deputies will take oath.

Following the oath the deputies will elect the parliament chairman who will preside over the parliament immediately after swearing in.

The parliament will then choose by election the members and head of the Supremacy Council which should be followed by election of the prime minister who will form the first democratic government after 16 years of military rule.

TMC, Council of Ministers To Meet 22 April

JN211523 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1437 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Apr (SUNA) — The Transitional Military Council [TMC] and the Council of Ministers will hold a joint meeting tomorrow morning. Lieutenant General Yusuf Husayn, the official spokesman for the TMC, has told SUNA that the two councils will discuss customs and private education laws as well as other laws.

The spokesman also said that the transitional period of the two councils will expire on 26 April and that the Constituent Assembly will convene as scheduled, explaining that the secretariat of the assembly has not heard anything about a postponement.

Dr Muhammad al-Hasan Haj 'Ali, the TMC's legal adviser, also told SUNA that the transitional period of the TMC fixed by the Constitution expires on 26 April and said that this date cannot be changed unless the constitution itself is amended by the two councils.

He added: If the constitution is not amended, the Constituent Assembly will convene as scheduled. Then the TMC chairman will (?issue) resolutions dissolving the two councils. Following this, the Constituent Assembly can ask the two councils to continue their duties until the formation of a new government to prevent a constitutional vacuum.

Siwar al-Dhahab To Hand Over Army Command 24 April

JN211430 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1416 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Apr (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, Transitional Military Council chairman and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, will hand over the command of the People's Armed Forces to General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah, the new commander in chief, at the General Command of the People's Armed Forces Thursday morning.

On this occasion, a big celebration, the first of its kind, will be held. All the senior officers as well as all the retired major generals have been invited to attend the celebration.

Al-Mahdi To Hold News Conference on Government

JN211755 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1736 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 21 Apr (SUNA) — During a news conference to be held at 1000 on Thursday, Al-Ummah Party leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi will announce the results of his consultations with the various parties and political forces on the formation of a new government. Al-Ummah Party leaders held a meeting at the party's headquarters today to brief the members on the party's consultations with the various political forces in the country on the formation of a government.

Defense Minister Returns From 2-Day Visit to Libya

JN211100 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Apr (SUNA) — Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah has asserted that, contrary to what U.S. mass media have reported, the U.S. aggression against Libya was not aimed at military targets but at Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's residence and residential areas. He noted that yesterday he inspected more than 30 houses which were destroyed by direct hits. The defense minister, who returned home yesterday after a 2-day visit to the Jamahiriyah, said that he was certain that the Jamahiriyah had been exposed to a huge air raid consisting of 175 sorties with more than 1,000 tons of explosives. However, he added, the raids missed their targets. Only 20 percent of the bombs were dropped, and the remainder of the loads were dumped into the sea.

The defense minister noted that he was certain that the Jamahiriyah was able to down more than 12 U.S. planes. More than 30 civilians and 14 military personnel were martyred, while 200 persons were injured. He added that he had visited many of those injured in Tripoli hospitals.

His excellency said that two messages he carried from the chairman of the Military Council and the prime minister to Col al-Qadhdhafi expressed more support and soldiarity. He added that the Libyan brothers are still looking forward to a comprehensive Arab stand condemning that aggression and denouncing any attempt to accuse the Jamahiriyah of terrorism.

UN Representative Voices Support for Libya

JN201445 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum 20 Apr (SUNA) — Sudan has stressed its solidarity with the Libyan people and its belief that the U.S. air raids on the Libyan Jamahiriyah are unjustifiable in any case. Addressing the UN Security Council during its debate last Firday on the U.S. aggression against Libya, Sudan's UN representative expressed the hope that the Security Council would adopt a resolution rejecting this flagrant aggression which violated UN principles respected by all members. He also said that the principle of self-defense within the framework of the United Nations can be used only when necessary, but cannot be considered an absolute right or a call for the use of power without good reason by a superpower.

Investigation of Shooting of U.S. Official Continues
JN221044 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 22, (SUNA) — Interior Minister General 'Abbas Madani will hand over to the Egyptian ambassador here within the coming few days two anti-government letters sent by ousted President Ja'far Numayri to the now detained Fu'ad Ahmad Makki.

Madani said verification has proved that the two letters here by the handwriting of Numayri.

On the other hand criminal investigation Director Major General Muhammad al-Hasan Yusuf told SUNA that investigation into the bomb blast in the headquarters of the U.S. Service and Supply International is near completion following acquirement of important statements from five young boys arrested in connection with the incident.

He said the investigation team had examined and specified the type of the bomb. A matter, which would limit investigation to certain quarters which brought the explosive.

Regarding investigation on the shooting last week of an American Embassy employee, Yusuf said the victim's vehicle was laboratorily examined and results had shown that it was hit by five bullets in different parts.

He said examination had proved that used bullets are Bore 12 adding that this step will help in specifying the type of the weapon.

Yusuf said the investigation is still underway saying that witnesses have been interrogated. He said they gathered considerable information indicating that investigations did not show that the shooting was done by more than one person.

SPLA Forces Claim Capture of Pachala Town
EA201449 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] I am afraid, listeners, we will have to interrupt our program scheduled for today to bring you the following important military communique just issued by the SPLM-SPLA political-military high command:

At precisely 12:30 p.m. on Saturday, 19 April 1986, the historic and strategic Town of Pachala in Upper Nile administrative area fell into the hands of the SPLA. The town was captured from government forces by SPLA's Joseph (Okuon) battalion under the command of Major Francis (Jago), which launched an attack on the army garrison on Pachala following expiration of the 3-day period which had been given to government troops there to enable them either to join SPLA ranks or to evacuate Pachala to any destination of their choice. Details of the operations will be brought to you in a later broadcast.

The town of Pachala has now been firmly secured by SPLM-SPLA and plans are already under way for setting up an SPLA administration there.

Immediately upon receiving news of the capture of Pachala, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, the commander in chief of the SPLA and chairman of the SPLM Provisional Executive Committee, sent a warm revolutionary message of congratulations to commander of Joseph (Okuon) battalion, Maj Francis (Jago), his officers, NCO's and men. In his message, the SPLM-SPLA leader also lavished praise on the Anuak people of Pachala for their cooperation with SPLA forces in the area and the instrumental role they played in the captured of the town through their effective participation in the battle for Pachala.

In this regard, the SPLM-SPLA leader said that the role played [by] Anuak citizens in the takeover of Pachala was a practical embodiment of the concept of a people's war. The contribution of the Anuak people in this great revolutionary triumph would go down into the annals of history as an achievement reminiscent of the heroic deeds of such martyrs like Joseph (Okuon), after whom the SPLA force that beat [as heard] Pachala had been named, the SPLM-SPLA leader the occasion of the fall of Pachala, Col Dr John Garang de Mabior, the commander in chief of the SPLA and chairman of SPLM Provisional Executive Committee, has urged all citizens in the different parts of the war zone to cooperate closely with the SPLA in order to facilitate the capture of further army garrisons and liberation of more towns in order to initiative and launch vitally needed development projects in these liberated areas, since successive Khartoum governments had completely failed to offer anything.

Congratulating the Joseph (Okuon) battalion on the same occasion, Maj Arok Thuon Arok, member of the SPLA High Command and Deputy COS [Chief of Staff] for administration and logistics, noted that the fall of Pachala constituted an important turning point in the history of the SPLA-SPLM. The SPLA Deputy COS for administration and logistics said that Joseph (Okuon) battalion was correctly and promptly implementing SPLA-SPLM's declared programs at a time the ruling minority clique in Khartoum was defiantly pressing ahead with its own declared program of partial elections leading to a partial parliament and a partial government the SPLM-SPLA refuses to recognize, because such government will not represent the will of the masses and their aspirations.

Maj Arok went on to say that by capturing Pachala, SPLA forces of (Okuon) battalion had appropriately responded to the merciless air raid conducted recently in war zone I on innocent and defenseless citizens from beyond Sudan's borders by foreign elements using foreign resources. Maj Arok said, despite massive foreign military assistance, general supplies of sophisticated weapons and military expertise being rendered by foreign military advisers, the Khartoum regime's power had begun to diminish and contract. The failure in the election of Hasan al-Turabi, who had been Numay-ri's chief adviser, Maj Arok said, was evidence of growing public indignation among the masses who are consistently calling for the building of the new Sudan whose main pillars will be democracy, justice and equality. At the end of his message, Maj Arok Thuon praised Anuak people of Pachala and their leaders, Chief (Akada) and Chief (Andrew Chuol), for their cooperation with SPLA forces in the task of liberating Pachala.

TUNISIA

Reportage on Visit by Prime Minister Mzali to France

For reportage on the visit of Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali to France, including his talk with French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, see the France section of the 21 April Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Opposition Leader in Jail After Anti-U.S. Protest

LD171630 Kuwait KUNA in English 1514 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis, April 17 (KUNA) — Opposition leader Ahmed al-Mestiri remained in custody Thursday under charges of instigating anti-American demonstrations yesterday.

Sources at the Interior Ministry said Al-Mestiri, who heads the opposition Socialist Democratic Party, has admitted to the authorities that he instigated the public to join a demonstration of protest against the U.S. aggression on Libya.

[Words indistinct] that Al-Mestiri will be interrogated by a judge for organizing the demonstration without prior consent of the Interior Ministry.

A Politburo member of the Socialist Democrats told KUNA that the party will host a meeting for leaders of the five other opposition parties today to discuss ways of pressuring the government to release Al-Mestiri.

Writing in today's edition of the party's organ, *AL-MUSTAQBAL*, Al-Mestiri said the U.S. aggression on Libya "indicates that the world should accept the fact that one of the superpowers is reintroducing the law of jungle in solving global affairs."

AL-MUSTAQBAL vanished from the news stands when the public initially linked Al-Mestiri's arrest to his editorial comments.

Government-Opposition Rift Noted

LD220959 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0903 GMT 22 apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, 22 Apr (KUNA) — Quoting informed political sources in Tunisia, the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-WATAN* reported today that the recent U.S. aggression on Libya has brought about a sharp rift between the Tunisian Government and the opposition parties which expressed solidarity with Libya and called on the government to sever diplomatic relations with the United States and to resume such relations with Libya.

Al-WATAN pointed out that "political tension which began in Tunisia last Wednesday is still continuing" because of the popular demonstrations which marched through the streets of the Tunisian capital and other towns, mostly in the south, in protest against the recent U.S. aggression on Libya.

The paper added that "16 leaders belonging to the 6 opposition parties have been arrested" following the procession organized by the opposition parties in protest against the U.S. raids on the Libyan people and that the security authorities "continue to detain the leader of the Democratic Social Movement, Ahmed Mestiri."

Al-WATAN said that the arrest and trial of Mestiri is considered "a serious watershed in the government's relations with the six opposition parties: the Popular Unity Movement; the Socialist Assembly, the Islamic Tendency Party, the Communist Party, the Unity Party and the Democratic Socialist Movement."

The paper added that it is expected that "political tension will esclate after the security authorities summoned the secretary general of the Islamic Tendency Movement, 'Abd al-Fattah Muru, to the Ministry of the Interior where he was warned against street actions."

Al-WATAN pointed out that the government has threatened to arrest every leader who participates in popular demonstrations and said that the Tunisian security authorities the day before yesterday assassinated one of the members of the religious trend after he tried to escape following a search of his house, and that this assassination aroused a wave of wrath among the opposition movements.

Bourguiba, Ben 'Ali Meet on University Clashes

LD212000 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1813 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Tunis, 21 Apr (KUNA) — Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba held a meeting this morning with the secretary of state for national security, Zine Labidine Ben 'Ali, during which they reviewed the security situation in Tunisia.

Last week, the various colleges of Tunis University experienced disturbances because of the U.S. aggression against Libya.

A number of students and security personnel were injured today during clashes between the two sides inside the faculties of law, economic sciences, and engineering.

Students demonstrated this morning inside the abovementioned faculties in protest against the killing of a 4th-year engineering student called 'Uthman ibn Mahmud in the Tunis suburb of Bardu.

A statement issued here earlier today by the General Department of National Security says that the student died as a result of an "unintentional bullet" fired from a pistol belonging to one of the security men who was wrestling with the student when he suspected the student of being a thief.

The statement says that the student did not obey the orders of the petrol to stand still when they saw him jumping over a fence at a nearby house. Moreover, he attacked members of the patrol with a motorcycle [as received] and attempted to snatch the pistol of one of the security men. This led to the firing of a bullet which hit the student in the neck and killed him.

The security men used sticks and tear gas today to disperse the student demonstrations inside the faculties of law, economic science, and engineering, while the students threw stones and unexploded tear gas grenades.

This led to an escalation of tension in the various faculties of Tunis University and to disruptions of classes.

Shooting of Youth Explained

LD212256 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Following an increase of thefts at shops and houses in the capital, particularly in the area of Bardaw, security patrols and patrols of intervention were introduced within the context of the ordinary security procedure in all streets and avenues.

On Friday night, 18 April, at 1715 the patrol stationed at Abu al-Aswad al-Du'ali Avenue in Bardaw saw a youth climb over the fence of a house in this area and jumped on his motorcycle, which he had left running to facilitate his getaway. Immediately after his arrest by the patrol officers, he was asked to show identification, but continued to try to ride away on his motorcycle. The members of the patrol in a marked police war joined the arresting officer in his chase. The youth fled for about 2 and 1/2 hms and entered a narrow alley which forced the police vehicle to stop. One of the officers got out of the car and continued the chase. No sooner had the youth realized that the officer was chasing him than he tried to reverse his motorcycle and attack the officer, throwing him to the ground. The youth then tried to steal the officer's pistol, which was in its holster. The officer drew his gun and tried to stand up. During this wrangle a bullet went off unintentionally toward the youth and hit him in the neck.

This incident, from beginning to end, was witnessed by residents of the area and passersby.

The abovementioned youth, 24-year-old 'Athman Ibn Mahmoud, was immediately taken to the hospital in the same patrol vehicle that injured him. He later died there. The public prosecutor has been informed and an investigator has been assigned to look into the matter.

ETHIOPIA

Chairman Mengistu Addresses SED Congress

EA220220 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1705 GMT 19 Apr 86

["Full text" of speech by PMAC Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam to the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, SED, in Berlin; date not given — read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR; Dear members of the Presidium; Dear comrade participants of the congress:

First of all, on the occasion of this historic congress I would like to convey best wishes and greetings on behalf of the WPE Central Committee, Ethiopian revolutionaries, all the working people of Ethiopia, and on my own behalf to the participants of the 11th SED Congress and workers and communists of the GDR. We are honored and pleased to be able to attend the GDR party's historic 11th Congress, which is performing a historical role in drawing up guidelines and strategies for the GDR people to win great victories and move systematically toward the construction of communism.

Democratic Germany is a great country in which significant struggles have been waged. Renowned revolutionaries and communists who struggled and sacrificed for the realization of working class supremacy were born and died in it. Time and forum constraints do not permit us to detail the revolutionary deeds and history of the struggle of all the German combatants who waged great struggles. We cannot however, fail to mention the founder of scientific socialism, Karl Marx. The proletarian ideology this scholar founded and the trend of the struggle he formulated have enabled millions in our world to rid themselves of oppressive and exploitative systems, and instead to live a life of independence, equality, and prosperity in addition to embodying the living torch of struggle for the present and future national revolutions. Constructing the first Karl Marx statue on African soil in our capital city, Addis Ababa, bears witness to the respect and admiration we have for this great and renowned philosopher.

This congress is particularly significant because it coincides with the 100th birthday of Ernst Thaelmann. Ernst Thaelmann was a leader who struggled to strengthen the movement of the working class, an implacable enemy of fascism and imperialism, who stood resolutely for world peace and freedom of the oppressed people, who struggled for communism from his youth and was popular among German communists and workers. Ernst Thaelman, who was cruelly killed by fascist terrorism, was one of the most exemplary socialist and internationalist patriots of our time. The call of Ernst Thaelmann — what is needed today more than anything else is the revolutionary solidarity and internationalism of all those suffering under the yoke of colonialism and oppressed people all over the world is a call which is today reverberating throughout Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Accordingly, the German communists and all those groups favoring the socialist ideology in general are making Thaelmann's call a reality. We take this opportunity to express our respect and admiration for this great communist.

Dear comrades, the central report presented by Comrade Erich Honecker properly assessed the political, economic, and social achievements made in accordance with resolutions adopted by the 10th party congress and clearly indicated the correct course toward the construction of developed socialism during the years to come. We believe that when the resolutions to be adopted by the 11th congress are implemented, they will not only transform the country's political and social life, but also make significant contributions toward the development of the international socialist system and uplift it to a higher level.

The analysis made on peace is encouraging for those desiring to preserve world peace and security. It confirms, in particular, the GDR people's firm stance and their efforts to ensure that war will never originate onGerman soil again. The historical nature of the 11th SED Congress is significant insomuch as it is being held just after the 27th CPSU Congress which adopted resolutions concerning the grave problems facing the world and and with particular reference to arms reduction and the preservation of world peace. From Comrade Erich Honecker's political report, we have understood that this congress is giving special attention to arms reduction and the preservation of world peace, which is what we also see in practical terms. Our own outlook accords with the analysis made on arms reduction and world peace and we assure you that we will make the necessary efforts toward the success of this objective.

Dear comrades, in addition to its antipeace policy of pushing our world to the brink of Armageddon, the form and tactics of international imperialism's conspiracy to stifle national revolutions in various parts of the world have been intensified. International imperialism has declared an all-out war, stopping just short of nuclear war, merely because we peoples in the developing countries — especially in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, which follow the socialist development path — are struggling to create a system in which social justice, democracy, and equality prevail.

This week's naked terrorism and aggression perpetrated by the U.S. Administration against Libya is additional clear proof of this objective reality. This illegal action by imperialism violates and brings into question the laws of respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence, which constitute the backbone of international relations. This is a serious trend which has exposed world peace and security to incresed danger and tension. For this reason, the international community must give it special attention. This situation demonstrates, on the one hand, imperialism's political and ideological bankruptcy and on the other, the increasing strength of international revolutionary movements. However, people must prepare to make greater sacrifices to ensure that their revolutionary struggles are not curbed and their victories snatched away by this kind of imperialist invasion and intervention.

Dear comrades, although the WPE was founded only recently, it has accomplished many things. The main tasks being accomplished under the party's leadership include extensive efforts to overcome a natural problem and to form a People's Democratic

Republic of Ethiopia to allow the people to become the wielders of political power and carry out economic and social development. Our actions toward achieving widespread peace in our region combined with those to bring about the comprehensive construction of our country will help to promote our development plan as well as contribute to world peace, which is why our party has given the necessary attention to those aspects. We accordingly are making all-out efforts to improve relations with some neighboring countries, which have been strained for a long time, in order to solve problems existing between us in a peaceful manner.

Dear comrades, the contribution made by GDR comrades in courageously standing by us at the time of crisis for our revolution will have an important place in the history of our struggle. When our young revolution was threatened by domestic and foreign challenges and the threat of counterrevolution was very serious, regional reactionary forces exploited the opportunity by invading us from various corners of our country with the support and guidance of imperialism. The GDR was one of those friendly socialist countries which stood by us with decisive support during this trying period. The favor done for us by this friendly country will never be forgotten by the Ethiopian people and may come to be regarded as a splendid example by world revolutionaries. I take this opportunity to express deep gratitude for the comprehensive aid from the SED, the Government and the people of Germany, in overcoming that problem.

The position of our parties, government, and peoples in these respects are based on firm and deep-rooted friendship and solidarity, which are growing stronger every day. Our cooperation in various fields and the results achieved are satisfying. We will never slacken our efforts to continue strengthening the existing relations and cooperation between Ethiopia and the GDR. I am pleased to tell this congress that all the Ethiopian revolutionaries and working people deeply respect their close friendship and solidarity with the GDR communists and workers.

We are sure that the resolutions to be adopted by the 11th SED Congress will embrace not only economic and social issues to enable the country to rise to higher levels of development but will make their contribution toward the struggle for the preservation of world peace and the realization of freedom and equality. On behalf of the WPE Central Committee and on my own behalf, I wish to express heartfelt and comradely best wishes for the success of this congress and the implementation of its resolutions.

I express our gratitude for the invitation extended to us to attend this congress. Long live the friendship of the SED and WPE. Long live peace and socialism.

KENYA

AFP: Bomb Hoax Near U.S. Embassy Causes Chaos

AB221258 Paris AFP in English 1255 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Nairobi, April 22 (AFP) — Pandemonium broke loose in central Nairobi on Tuesday when an anonymous telephone caller said a bomb had been placed in a large building adjoining the U.S. Embassy, and was set to go off at any time.

However the alert, which led to a hurried evacuation of the two buildings and a search by Kenyan bomb disposal experts, later turned out to have been a hoax.

An official at the embassy, who chose to remain anonymous, said it was the second time "recently" that a hoax bomb warning had been received concerning the multi-storey cooperative building next door. He did not say when the first warning took place.

Over 200 U.S. nationals were evacuated from Sudan and brought to Nairobi at the weekend following the shooting of a low-ranking employee at the American Embassy in Khartoum.

U.S. embassies around the world have been placed on alert against possible terrorist attacks in retaliation for the American bombing raids against Libya last Tuesday.

TANZANIA

USIA Employees Evacuated Following Bomb Threat

EA211928 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Excerpt] In Dar es Salaam, employees and officials of the U.S. Information Agency were hurriedly evacuated from their offices following a bomb scare early today. An anonymous telephone caller told the agency a bomb had been planted in the building. The bomb scare occurred a few hours before a rally organized to condemn the recent air raids against Libya by the U.S.

CAMEROON

President Biya Opens ECA Ministerial Conference

AB201305 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] The president of the Republic, His Excellency Paul Biya, opened the deliberations of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa [ECA] ministerial conference this morning. The ministers will examine draft resolutions recommended at the seventh meeting of the plenary preparatory technical committee. I relay the statement made by the head of state on the occasion:

[Begin Biya recording] Your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, welcome to Cameroon. We have met here today for a specific purpose — to work together for African unity. Our continent needs the participation of everyone in order to progress and attain food self-sufficiency, our main objective. Africa's development depends on hard work. We therefore need to take specific measures in order to implement the priority program of action. We must be firmly committed in order to respect the decisions which we will make during this session, because before expecting external assistance, Africa must solve its own problems by itself. It is true that we will face several difficulties, but the most important thing to do is to pool our resources and increase cooperation among our countries. We must develop our agricultural and food production. We must fight against desertification which has been threatening several states. We must reduce our external debt. We must develop trade and industry. In order to achieve these objectives, we need to strengthen solidarity among our countries.

We have met here today in order to confirm our willingness [words indistinct]. We have met today to define a specific program. We have met today in order to make resolutions. As an example, I would like to mention that [words indistinct] to raise from 20 to 25 percent, between now and 1989, our allocations for agricultural investment. We will also make concrete proposals during the forthcoming extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly which will be devoted exclusively to Africa's critical situation. To be credible means we must be firm in our commitments. To be credible means we must work together and [words indistinct].

I am convinced that our development will directly depend upon the efforts that we will be making in our own countries. We must calculate [words indistinct] and take care of ourselves in order to be fully recognized. Our future depends on ourselves.

I now declare open the 21st session of the ECA ministerial conference. I thank you for your attention. [applause] [end recording]

Receives OAU, ECA Officials

AB201845 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Three distinguished personalities were received in audience yesterday by the head of state, His Excellency Paul Biya. President Paul Biya successively received Prof Adebayo Adedeji, the executive secretary of the ECA [UN Economic Commission for Africa]; Mr Ide Oumarou, the secretary general of the OAU; and Mr Robert McNamara, former president of the World Bank.

Prof Adedeji, who is also under secretary general of the United Nations, told the press after his meeting with President Biya that his aim was to express gratitude to Cameroon for its support to the ECA.

The OAU secretary general, on leaving the Unity Palace, said President Biya had advised him on how to successfully implement the OAU Priority Plan for Africa as well as the Lagos Plan of Action.

In apparent reference to the U.S. air strike on Libya, Mr Oumarou said there was need for solidarity among OAU member states, emphasizing the need for dialogue to solve the problem.

CONGO

Ruling Party Condemns U.S. Attack on Libya

AB211658 Paris AFP in French 1116 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 21 Apr (AFP) — The Political Bureau of the Congolese Labour Party, (PCT sole party) "strongly" condemned the American raid last week on Tripoli and Benghazi and expressed the "total solidarity" of the Congolese people with the Libyan people.

In a statement released on Monday by the CONGOLESE PRESS AGENCY, the PCT notably declared that "imperialism could impose itself on people and nations only through violence. Zionism and apartheid are using the same means and the complicity and the encouragement of the United States are present in the activities of Zionism and apartheid."

The Political Bureau of the PCT concluded by saying that "it is supporting all the demonstrations of indignation and anger taking place throughout the world," following the U.S. raid on Libya.

GABON

SFRY Joint Commission Session Ends in Libreville

AB201253 Dakar PANA in French 1442 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Libreville, 19 Apr (AGP/GAB/PANA) — The deliberations of the Fourth Session of the Yugoslav-Gabonese Joint Commission for Cooperation ended in Libreville last night.

In the final communique issued at the end of the deliberations, the two sides expressed their determination to give new impetus to their relations in the economic, financial, technical, scientific, and cultural fields.

The session, which began on 15 April, was aimed at taking stock of the cooperation between Yugoslavia and Gabon, and examining ways and means to develop the cooperation.

In the field of trade, the two sides decided to base their cooperation on the promotion of commercial exchanges between their two countries, long-term protocols, and direct trade.

In the field of investment, the two delegations identified projects likely to be jointly undertaken, especially road infrastructures, the completion of works on the Port-Gentil multipurpose hospital and its equipment, the continuation of works on the Mouila project, and the realization of many agricultural projects.

In the fields of scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation, Yugoslavia and Gabon adopted a plan of action covering the period from March 1986 to March 1987. The plan provides for the exchange of experts and artists, cadre training, and the holding of cultural seminars and trade fairs, as well as 2-week commercial activities.

The Fifth Session of the Yugoslav-Gabonese Joint Commission will be held in Belgrade at a date to be determined through diplomatic channels.

ZAIRE

Reportage on Visit of Belgian Foreign Minister

Arrives 19 April

AB200656 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Leo Tindemans, the Belgian minister of external relations, arrived in Kinshasa yesterday at the head of a 20-member delegation. Mr Tindemans did not make any statement to the press on his arrival. It is believed, however that the Belgian minister will hold negotiations with the Zairian authorities in order to find a solution to the conflict between the two countries in the field of air transport.

Received by Mandungu

AB211715 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1914 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 20 Apr (AZAP) — Zaire and Belgium should develop and improve their relations for the benefit of their peoples, Leo Tindemans, Belgian foreign minister, stated at the opening of discussions with Mandungu Bula Nyati, state commissioner for foreign affairs, at the OAU building on Sunday.

The Belgian statesman thanked the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the Republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, for the interest that he continues to accord to relations between the two countries.

Earlier, Mandungu Bula Nyati, on behalf of the founding chairman of the MPR, thanked the Belgian Government for accepting that a high-level Belgian delegation should come to Zaire to try and find a solution to the conflict between Brussels and Kinshasa. He then talked about the good relations existing between Zaire and Belgium and expressed the hope that ongoing discussions between the two delegations would lead to the strengthening of the traditional relations which have always characterized Belgian-Zairian ties.

Ekila Liyonda, Zaire's ambassador to Belgium, and Luc Putman, Belgian ambassador to Zaire, are participating in the discussions which will conclude on Monday.

Meets with Kengo

AB211835 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1330 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 21 Apr (AZAP) — Leo Tindemans, Belgian foreign minister, stated on Monday, at the end of a meeting with First State Commissioner Kengo wa Dondo at the Council Building, that the climate of relations between Zaire and Belgium is improving gradually. The Belgian minister said he was very happy to note the desire by the two countries to solve the problems between them and to prepare for the future in order to prevent problems from becoming misunderstandings. I am convinced that at the time of my departure a new basis for our relations will have been found. [no quotation marks as received]

Mr Tindemans stated in this regard that the origin of the misunderstanding had been examined during their discussions in Kinshasa, adding that discussions are currently under way to find means to enable the two countries to have direct contact with each other.

Thus, he stressed, thanks to the present visit and the explanations made, the real problems and all difficulties have been identified. The appropriate solutions, the Belgian minister said, will be found either at the end of his visit to Zaire, during special visits, or on the occasion of the meeting of the Zaire-Belgium Joint Commission which should be held in a few months' time.

Leo Tindemans stated finally that the two parties have been able to develop an ideal relationship between Zaire and Belgium. He expressed his sincere gratitude to the Executive Council for the reception accorded his delegation.

The visit by the Belgian foreign minister to the Council Building took place in two stages: First of all, a private meeting with the coordinator of the party executive in the presence of Mandungu Bula Nyati, state commissioner for foreign affairs, and then with the rest of the Belgian delegation.

Bofossa Wambea Nkoso and Van der Rest, principal private secretaries to the first state commissioner and to the Belgian foreign minister respectively, were present at the meeting.

PRC Agriculture Minister Arrives for 1-Week Visit

AB211905 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0715 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 20 Apr (AZAP) — The Lotakila sugar complex is a symbol of Zairian-PRC cooperation. The Chinese Government is ready to undertake such projects in other regions if they will meet the interests of the two peoples.

Chinese Agriculture Minister Chen Yaobang stated this on his arrival in Kinshasa this morning at the head of a large delegation for a 1-week visit to Zaire.

My visit to Zaire will enable me to strengthen the bonds of friendship and the trade relations between the Zairian and the Chinese peoples, the minister said, adding that it is in this framework that he will officially hand over the Lotakila sugar complex to the Executive Council on 24 April on behalf of his government.

During his stay in Zaire, he will take the opportunity meet with Chinese cooperation personnel, see for himself what they are doing, and seek concrete suggestions to achieve a fruitful cooperation between our two countries.

Mr Chen was welcomed by Citizen Selemani Mwana Yile, secretary of state for finance, and An Guozheng, Chinese ambassador to Zaire.

Commissioner Kengo Receives Togo Foreign Minister
AB192045 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] The first state commissioner, Citizen Kengo wa Dondo, received at his private residence in Binza Togolese Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Koffi Amega, who has been dispatched by President Gnassingbe Eyadema to meet the MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko.

During the meeting, the coordinator of the Executive Council conferred with his interlocutor on the excellent bilateral cooperation between our two countries.

Amega Leaves for Home
AB201247 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1230 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 19 Apr (AZAP) — Atsou Koffi Amega, the Togolese minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, who was accompanied by Koffi Djondo, minister of state corporations, left Kinshasa on Saturday morning for Lome.

During his stay the Togolese statesman was received by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic, to whom he conveyed a verbal message from Togolese President Eyaema.

Mr Amega, who expressed satisfaction with his mission, said the message which he conveyed to Marshal Mobutu touched on the strengthening of the bonds of cooperation and friendship existing between the two countries.

BENIN

Anti-U.S. Demonstration Staged in Cotonou

AB211316 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Excerpts] [Chanting of slogans, shouts of protest against Reagan] This is what happened this morning in Cotonou when between 25,000 and 30,000 persons took to the streets to demonstrate their support for the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, its people, its revolution, and its prestigious leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. It was a peaceful and highly charged march during which slogans were chanted. It began at the Labor Exchange and ended at Martyrs Square. The march ended in an orderly and disciplined manner despite the expressions of indignation by the participants toward international imperialism in general and the diabolical outcome of the Reagan and Thatcher (?threat).

The demonstrators carried several placards some of which read: Long live Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi; Long live President Mathieu Kerekou; Down with American imperialism; Hands-off, Reagan; Death to Reagan; Reagan to the gallows; Thatcher, the witch; Reagan the gangster; and so on.

Comrade Koffi Christophe, the chairman of the organizing committee of this march of support for Libya and condemnation of the Reagan administration, defined the reasons for this demonstration. Influential and powerful nations which are sometimes the most important in matters of international law blatantly violate the fundamental rules of these same laws. This, Mr Koffi Christophe said, leads to an intolerable escalation of violence to the point that is it likely to degenerate into a world war. This is not surprising to anyone. This premeditated aggression beginning with Nicaragua to Libya last Monday falls perfectly into the framework of a global strategy of hegemony and colonial reconquest. And the crowd of demonstrators, present today at the Cotonou Labor Exchange, through the indignation and reprobation which could be read on every face, got the message. They got the message that the chain of American aggression is long; going from Vietnam in 1963, Cuba in 1961, Nicaragua in 1983, Lebanon in 1982, Grenada in 1984, to Libya today. Listen to Koffi Christophe:

[Begin Koffi recording] Today the target of imperialism is Libya, yesterday it was Grenada, and at which countries will it direct its arms tomorrow? It is so true that its main objective is the destabilization of progressive regimes that are opposed to all sorts of exploitation and (?humiliation). Our people know that it is within this imperialist logic that our country, the People's Republic of Benin, was savagely aggressed on Sunday, 16 January, 1977 by a horde of mercenaries who fear neither God nor man. The Beninese people, who continue to weep for these martyrs who shed their blood to save the fatherland, appreciate in all its dimensions the present sufferings of the Libyan people who showed great courage and determination in the struggle to safeguard their independence and their territorial integrity.

That is why, firmly supporting the statement of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee issued on Tuesday, 15 March 1986, we, members of the provisional provincial secretariat of the party; members of mass organizations of the party; members of the revolutionary committees of the garrisons of the People's Armed Forces; members of local organs of state authority, decided to organize this great rally today, Saturday, 19 April 1986 at the Cotonou Labor Exchange to strongly protest the ignoble and barbaric imperialist aggression perpetrated against the al-Fatih revolution, and affirm our firm, militant, and staunch support for the peaceful, brotherly people of the Socialist People's Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah and to their prestigious leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. [applause] [end recording]

As you can see, the demonstrators know why they were grouped with the Union of Beninese Workers; the combatant youths grouped within the Union of Beninese Youth; civilians, Beninese women grouped within the Beninese Women's Association; soldiers in uniform, [word indistinct], and militants of grassroot branches of the state power — all these people, in one movement headed toward the American Embassy to strongly and vehemently condemn the recent acts of deliberate aggression perpetrated against Libya by the American Administration. [Chanting of slogans] I said the American Administration, because at no time did the demonstrators confuse the American people whom we know to be (?sensible) with the administration, temporarily headed by Ronald Reagan. Several placards, including that of the Seme Petroleum Project, clearly showed this distinction. Let us now listen to the full text of the statement read today by Comrade Oro.

[Begin Oro recording] Statement condemning the Reagan administration: Considering the fact that fascism and its aggressive expression by state terrorism were the main causes of the First and Second World Wars causing the death of millions of men and the destruction of material and cultural heritage from which the whole of mankind is suffering today; considering that through the mass crime perpetrated notably against Nicaragua and Grenada, the Reagan administration has begun sadistically and lewdly hoisting itself as the new standard-bearer of fascism, forerunner of a third world [words indistinct], and therefore fatal for the human race; considering that the recent American bombings of Tripoli and Benghazi which hit civilians during the night are significant steps toward the methodic implementation of the starting of a third world war; the courageous and militant Beninese people, organized and mobilized under the banner of its political vanguard the People's Revolution Party of Benin, unreservedly express their militant support to the outright condemnation which the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of our vanguard party issued on Tuesday, 15 April 1986, against the cowardly and barbaric armed aggression perpetrated against the peaceful Arab Libyan people by international imperialism and its American leadership; congratulates all the NATO countries, and especially France, which opposed this sadistic preparation of the beginning of a third world war; call on all peace- and freedom-loving people of the world, including the hard-working American people, to stop the development of the Reagan administration's adventure in order to preserve world peace and avoid the disappearance of the human race through a nuclear holocaust, which the Reagan administration cruelly hopes for.

Comrades, let us resolutely fight for the unity of world anti-war forces. Long live world peace and the human race! Down with American imperialism! Down with international imperialism! Revolution or death! Ready for the revolution, the struggle continues! [applause] [end recording]

I would like to remind you that this motion was deposited under the door of the American Embassy in Cotonou.

All of Reagan's Machiavellian calculations were aimed at decapitating the al-Fatih revolution; but all of his reckonings turned out to be false. Al-Qadhdhafi is alive and well, and this is what the demonstrators clearly expressed by the dozens of placards some of which read: Long live al-Qadhdhafi; immortal glory to the al-Fatih revolution, and so on, It was at the embassy of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya that the demonstrators clearly expressed these sentiments, at times chanting the Shawuriya Shabiya of the Libyan representatives. I am not sure all the demonstrators who chanted this Shawuriya Shabiya understand that Arabic expression, but the essential thing is to feel what is being expressed at that moment.

In reply to the motions of support to Libya and condemnation of the American aggression, the charge d'affaires of the Lubyan Embassy in Cotonou on that occasion chose to express his gratitude to the Beninese people, their vanguard party, and their great comrade in arms, President Mathieu Kerekou, with a simple expression of thanks:

[Begin unidentified charge d'affaires recording in Arabic fading into French translation] On behalf of the guide of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, and on behalf of all the Libyan Arab people, I express my sincere thanks to you, and through you, to all the Beninese people, all their mass organizations, their vanguard party, the People's Revolution Party of Benin, and particularly to our brother and friend, His Excellency President Mathieu Kerekou. [applause] [end recording]

CAPE VERDE

Government Condemns U.S. Attack on Libya

AB190912 Paris AFP in French 2055 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Praia, 18 Apr (AFP) — The Government of Cape Verde has condemned the American air attack against Libya, in an official appeal to the secretary general and members of the UN Security Council, it was learned on Friday from official sources. In its appeal, the Cape Verdian Government expressed its "serious concern" and "deplored" the aggression against Libya which, in its opinion, "endangers the stability and peaceful relations between the states of the Mediterranean and poses a serious threat to peace and international security."

GHANA

Defense Ministry Takes Over Militia Training

AB182025 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] The government has announced that the Ministry of Defense will now be fully responsible for all aspects of militia training. This is to ensure all-round proficiency, especially in the handling of weapons. This directive takes immediate effect.

LIBERIA

U.S. Assistant Secretary Crocker Concludes Visit

AB211233 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2210 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] The U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, has described his brief visit to Liberia as extremely useful. He said it was not intended to make (?any bold) announcement, but he had come first hand to convey the U.S. views about issues to Liberians, as well as listen to the views of others. Dr Crocker made the remarks when he spoke with reporters on Saturday at the Roberts International Airport shortly before his departure from the country.

The U.S. assistant secretary of state who arrived in Liberia last Friday, also said during his visit he held discussions with Liberian officials on U.S.-Liberian relations, U.S. programs for Liberia, and the political situation in the country. On the question of his testimony before the U.S. Congress recently about conditions in Liberia, Dr Crocker said he still stands by his position, and his government was well-informed about what took place during the 15 October elections last year, including allegations of fraud.

On the question of U.S. aid to Liberia at present, Dr Crocker said that there were problems, and repeated the United States' call for political reconciliation, and for people to find a basis to come together. He said it was not for the United States to decide how this should be done, but they certainly stand for reconciliation, the due process of law, and for people to have the freedom to express themselves. On the economic situation, the U.S. official disclosed that there were some difficulties and pressures on Liberia at the moment, economically and financially, and expressed the hope that Liberia can do better, in making good use of its resources, in getting back on the path of development.

Dr Crocker arrived in Liberia last Friday, at which time he had discussions with government officials and other Liberian citizens.

New Posts, Telecommunications Minister Appointed

AB181822 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] President Samuel K. Doe, in another development, has made the following appointments in government with the advice of the Senate: Mr Oscar J. Quiah, minister of posts and telecommunications, and Mr Oliver Tshannon, director general, Liberia

Broadcasting System. According to the [name indistinct] radio station monitoredtoday, President Doe, in separate letters to the two newlyappointed officials, charged them to work assiduously to promote the objectives of their respective offices, and to contribute to the overall development of the nation.

LAP Concerned Over Johnson-Sirleaf Detention

AB182015 Paris AFP in French 1435 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Monrovia, 18 Apr (AFP) — The executive committee of the Liberian Action Party (LAP — opposition) in a release issued on Friday has expressed concern over the protracted detention of one of its members, the former finance minister, Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, who was arrested last 14 November.

Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf, who was accused of treason and giving assistance to the military coupists, had been arrested shortly after the 12 November coup led by General Thomas Quiwonkpa, who was sentenced to death and has since been executed.

According to the executive committee, "the detention of Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf is a denial of the constitutional and civil rights" of the former minister.

NIGERIA

Babangida Says Ban on Politics Remains in Force

AB181550 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] The report of the judicial tribunal, which reviewed the cases of persons convicted under Decree 3 of 1984, was today submitted to the Federal Government.

Speaking on the occasion, President Ibrahim Babangida said the activities of former politicians were now to be closely monitored by law enforcement agents. He said those found breaking the law would be severely dealt with. The president said for now politics was still banned and would remain banned until the AFRC [Armed Forces Ruling Council] decided to lift the embargo. He appealed to potential politicians to respect the ban on politics and political meetings.

Reportage on Visit of Hungarian President Losonczi

Arrives 20 April

AB201835 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] The Hungarian president, Mr Pal Losonczi, arrived in Lagos today to begin a 5-day official visit to Nigeria. In an address of welcome at State House, Marina, President Ibrahim Babangida said that the visit further demonstrated the genuine wish of Nigeria and Hungary to work together in the interest of global peace and security. The Federal Government, President Babangida said, believes very strongly that such visits would afford the two countries real opportunities to strengthen bilateral relations and cooperation. He said that Nigeria welcomes the assistance of friendly countries in her determination to ensure self-sufficiency in food production. Major General Babangida stated that the government was committed to building a virile, stable, and economically viable nation, for the upliftment of the standard of living of the people.

Responding, President Losonczi said that he was convinced that the talks which will take place during his visit will give a new impetus to the existing relations between Nigeria and Hungary.

The talks will open tomorrow with the two heads of state leading their countries' delegations.

On Tuesday, the Hungarian leader will pay a 1-day visit to Abuja, while he will be guest to the people of Ogun State Wednesday.

Talks With Babangida

AB211620 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Some cooperation agreements between Nigeria and Hungary are being reviewed at talks that opened in Lagos today. They are in the areas of agriculture, trade, health, education, culture, and science.

Declaring the talks open, President Ibrahim Babangida said that Nigeria was endowed with enormous natural resources, and requested Hungary to assist the country in harnessing these potentials for a healthy economy. President Babangida noted that modalities for fruitful cooperation had already been worked out by the two countries in the economic, industrial, scientific, and technological fields. He said, however, that emphasis should be on agriculture, because it was an area in which the two countries could explore their potentials [words indistinct].

The Hungarian leader, President Pal Losonczi, said that his country was ready to contribute actively to Nigeria's economic development. He noted that the two countries have not exhausted all possibilities for mutual cooperation. President Losonczi said he was convinced that after the talks the two countries would be able to chart a greater course for cooperation in the future.

Leaders Condemn Apartheid

AB211625 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has described the apartheid system in South Africa as the greatest challenge to humanity. He pointed out that apart from being an inhuman policy, apartheid was abhorrent to a peaceful and just world. President Babangida, who was speaking at the opening of talks between Nigeria and Hungary, restated Nigeria's vehement opposition to any system that was based on the doctrine of superiority of one race over others. General Babangida stated that the government and people of Nigeria remained committed to the struggle for the liberation of Namibia and the eradication of apartheid.

On international politics, he said the [words indistinct] its effect would not be underestimated. Gen Babangida said that the

stockpile of arms and the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons [words indistinct].

President Pal Losconczi expressed Hungary's commitment to the eradication of apartheid and support to the liberation movements in Africa. He said the talks with Nigeria were taking place at a time when the world was strained by tension and its future was at stake. He said Hungary was very much concerned about [words indistinct] reactionary powers.

CHRONICLE on Call for Foreign Minister's Resignation

AB210938 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 21 Apr 86

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The *NIGERIAN CHRONICLE* describes as understandable the demand by some students for the resignation of the minister of external affairs, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi. According to the paper, the students are calling for the minister's resignation because of the excuse he offered at Kuru for Nigeria's refusal to condemn the American action against Libya during the conflict in the Gulf of Sidra. While the *CHRONICLE* wants the minister to be excused and given another chance, it concedes that the students' demand is a protest against the confused foreign policy which Nigeria has pursued since the last civilian administration.

Chief of Air Staff Counsels Diligence, Loyalty

AB201610 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Officers and men of the Nigeria Air Force have again been charged to exhibit a high sense of dedication, exemplary discipline, and absolute loyalty to the nation. The chief of Air Staff, Air Vice Marshal Ibrahim Alfa, made the appeal in a message to the closing ceremony of the Air Force Day in Jos.

Air Vice Marshal Alfa pointed out that it will be suicidal for anyone to add to the hazardous vocation of the Air Force by engaging in unpatriotic acts. He said that the Air Force will continue to maintain high standards, adding that within the 20 years of its existence, the Nigeria Air Force had been able to build an effective and reliable strike force.

SENEGAL

Mali President Traore Ends Visit; Communique Issued

AB212152 Dakar PANA in French 1428 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Dakar, 18 Apr (APS-SEN/PANA) — Senegal and Mali on Friday stressed the need to maintain bilateral cooperation "at the level of the privileged historical ties between the two countries" and at the level of the "confident political relations between the two governments, so that this bilateral cooperation continues to be regarded as a successful example of the South-South dialogue."

In a joint communique issued at the end of the official visit which the Malian head of state paid to Senegal from 15 through 18 April, Presidents Abdou Diouf and Moussa Traore also "reiterated their pledge to continue doing everything possible for the consolidation and the intensification of regional cooperation," in particular within the organizations of which the two countries are members. These organizations are the Senegal River Development Organization (OMVS), the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (ICDCS), the West African Economic Community (CEAO), and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

On the situation in Africa and in the world, Presidents Diouf and Traore expressed their "deep concern" in the face of the serious problems and the persistence of hotbeds which are a threat to international peace and security.

Concerning the situation on the [African] continent, the two sides reaffirmed their common desire "to work toward the strengthening of the OAU, with a view to safeguarding peace and security on the continent as well as its interdependent development."

The Senegalese and Malian heads of state also condemned the abominable apartheid system and expressed their support for the struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia under the leadership of the ANC, the PAC [Pan-African Congress], and SWAPO. To this end, they decided to pursue their concrete actions in order to ensure a brilliant success for the international conference on sanctions against South Africa, scheduled to take place next June in Paris.

On the Chadian issue, the Senegalese and Malian presidents expressed their "wish that all the efforts so far made within the framework of the OAU with a view to solving it, are pursued."

Concerning the Western Sahara, Dakar and Bamako reiterated their conviction that "only negotiation and the respect of the principles of the UN and OAU Charters will enable a just and lasting solution to this conflict to be achieved, in conformity with resolutions 40/50 of the United Nations and 104 of the pan-African organization." Elsewhere, the two sides expressed the wish that preliminary contacts being organized in New York between Morocco and the Polisario front are crowned with success.

The two heads of state also discussed the Gulf conflict, the situation in the Middle East, and Arab-African cooperation. To this end and concerning the Gulf war, they called on Iran and Iraq "to stop the hostilities immediately and to engage in peace negotiations."

Concerning the Middle East, they reaffirmed their support for the PLO. On this issue, Presidents Diouf and Traore expressed in particular their "conviction that a lasting peace in that region can only be achieved through the return by Israel of all occupied Arab territories, including Al Quds Al Sharif (Jerusalem), the recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to an independent and sovereign state, as well as the right of each state in the region to its existence within reliable and internationally recognized borders."

Concerning Arab-African cooperation, the two presidents expressed happiness with the new impetus accorded it during the seventh session of the Arab-African permanent commission held in Damascus last January and they reaffirmed their desire to "do everything possible to help the meeting of the second summit of heads of state and government of Arab and African countries."

In their talks during General Moussa's visit, the heads of state of Senegal and Mali analyzed the "preoccupying" economic situation in Africa and expressed happiness with the "important decisions made during the 21st conference of OAU heads of state and government." To this end, they expressed their commitment to "do everything possible to ensure that the extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly on the continent's economic situation is successful."

Discussing the world economic situation characterized in particular by an increase in protectionism, the international monetary disorder, the heavy weight of the debt of African countries as well as the fall in the prices of raw materials, the two heads of state expressed their deep concern in the face of the imbalance between the North and the South and they pledged to do everything possible to ensure the advent of a just and equitable new world economic order.

To this end, they decided to continue their contacts and their consultations at a high level in order to prepare most adequately the international conference on the external debts of African countries, a conference recommended by the 21st conference of the OAU heads of state and government.

Opposition Party Condemns U.S. Air Attack

AB181950 Paris AFP in French 1822 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Dakar, 18 Apr (AFP) — In a communique on Friday the People's Liberation Party (PLP — a Senegalese nationalist party) condemned the American bombardment of Libya. The PLP, which has one member in the 120-member National Assembly, considered that "the use of brutal force by the American Government against Libya constitutes an overall threat to all Third World countries," and that "it is in the interest of these countries to face up to American imperialism."

It considered it "inadmissible that the Senegalese Government should be silent over attacks on states whose governments have never lifted even a little finger against South Africa and Israel, two countries which openly practice state terrorism both within and outside their borders," and "called on the Senegalese Government and the current OAU chairman, (Senegalese President Abdou Diouf) to clearly condemn the attack."

(It will be recalled that the OAU has issued a communique in Addis Ababa condemning the American raid against Libya.)

TOGO

President Eyadema Returns Home From Yugoslavia

AB182310 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] and president of the Republic, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, returned to Lome early this afternoon from Yugoslavia where he was on a friendly and working visit at the invitation of the Yugoslav authorities. Shortly after his plane landed, President Eyadema was presented with a beautiful bouquet of flowers by a young girl and then welcomed by (Kpotivi Tevi Djidjogbe Lacle), member of the Presidium and minister of interior.

Our special reporter, Clayton Amelete, also returned home today along with President Eyadema. He has details on the head of state's visit to Yugoslavia:

[Amelete] The head of state's visit consisted of two parts. First of all, he arrived in Sarajevo where he started his visit to Yugoslavia last Tuesday. He was welcomed upon arrival by Munir Mesihovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, one of the six republics of Yugoslavia. Mr Mesihovic was accompanied by many other officials of the Republic. Togo's ambassador to Yugoslavia with residence in Moscow, Dikeni Kerim, and Togolese students in Yugoslavia were present. During his visit the head of state was accompanied by Barry Moussa Barque, member of the Political Bureau and minister of equipment, mines, and posts and telecommunications, and Yao Kunale Eklo, member of the Central Committee and RPT administrative secretary.

Early that afternoon, President Eyadema began his activities. Along with the delegation accompanying him, the head of state went for a walk in the old wards of the town of Sarajevo. The head of state ended his activities of the first day of his visit by holding discussions with Veselin Djuranovic, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The discussions, which took place at the presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina, were also attended by the members of the Togolese and Yugoslavian delegations. A dinner was hosted to crown the discussions which concluded the Sarajevo leg of the visit. The following morning, the head of state began the (?Guguayeno) leg of his visit.

It is worth noting that during the head of state's visit to (?Guguayeno), Minister Barry Barque remained in Sarajevo where on Wednesday, 16 April 1986, he visited industrial units in Sarajevo and in its vicinity, particularly a machine and tools factory, and an electric equipment, engine and military equipment factory.

Late in the morning, Minister Barque held discussions with Petar Dodic, member of the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina. In the afternoon, the member of the Political Bureau, Barry Barque, went to (?Yabladisa), an area situated about 100 kilometers from Sarajevo and visited some hydroelectric power stations in the region.

On the morning of Thursday, 17 April, Minister Barque visited the telecommunications center of the entire republic based in Sarajevo. He was accompanied by the minister of posts and telecommunications of Bosinia-Hercegovina. [name not given].

DPRK Delegation Leaves After Week-Long Visit

AB181105 Lome Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Excerpts] After a 1-week stay in our country, the DPRK delegation headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Kim Yong-sop, left Lome yesterday. Kim Yong-sop and his entourage were seen off by (Messan Nkeke), the permanent secretary at the Togolese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

Before their departure, they expressed their happiness over the outcome of this visit. As Kim Yong-sop said, this visit, which is one of useful contacts and of edifying discoveries, certainly enabled them to discover the inestimable work done by the Eyadema regime. The leader of the delegation also expressed the hope that this visit will contribute to the furtherance of the relations between the Togolese and DPRK peoples. It will be recalled that during the visit the members of the delegation met with Togolese dignitaries, including President Eyadema who received them on the eve of his visit to the SFRY.

A luncheon party was organized at the 30 August Hotel in Palime in honor of the delegation. On the occasion, the prefect of Kloto, Adjodo Kossi, lauded the excellent relations between Togo and the DPRK. He then remarked that the actions of the Rally of the Togolese People and its founding chairman in Togo are similar to those of President Kim Il-song and the DPRK Workers Party.

In response, Kim Yong-sop declared that he found in Togo a people who are really determined to work toward their development. The leader of the DPRK delegation then expressed satisfaction with the successes of our country. He hoped that the friendship existing between Benin and the DPRK would serve as an example among nonaligned countries.

ANGOLA

UNITA Claims Destruction of Bridge, Helicopter

AU171748 Paris AFP in English 1736 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Paris, April 17 (AFP) — Anti-Communist UNITA rebels opposed to the government of Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said on Thursday that they had destroyed a bridge in the country's oil-rich northern enclave of Cabinda.

Cabinda is the site of major oil operations by the U.S. Gulf Corporation, and the U.S.-backed rebels have said they will not hesitate to strike at it.

A statement released here by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, known as UNITA from its Portuguese initials, said guerrillas had also shot down a Soviet-made MI-25 combat helicopter in the central province of Kwanza-sud, killing all crew-members.

The statement said the attacks, as well as two other operations in the south and northeast of the country, took place between last Wednesday and Sunday and left 71 government troops and three Cuban advisors dead. Six Angolan soldiers were captured, the statement said, listing UNITA casualties as 21 wounded and two missing in action. There has been no government confirmation of the incidents.

MOZAMBIQUE

Zimbabwe Soldiers Recapture MNR Headquarters

MB190729 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Zimbabwean soldiers have stormed and recaptured the Mozambican rebel headquarters of Casa Banana. Reports reaching Lisbon say Mozambican military sources have confirmed the capture of the base in Gorongosa in central Mozambique last weekend.

The sources say a rear guard of about 70 MNR guerillas were killed in the operation. The main body of rebels at the base apparently burned their heavy equipment and retreated into the bush in the face of the attack.

MNR spokesman Jorge Correia has said in Lisbon that there has been heavy fighting in the area since 10,000 Zimbabwean soldiers began a offensive a week ago. The base was originally captured by Zimbabwean and Mozambique Government forces in August last year, but was retaken by the rebels in February.

Bomb Blast Rocks Maputo Office Building

AB210721 Paris AFP in English 0716 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Maputo, April 21 (AFP) — A loud explosion, believed to be caused by a car bomb, rocked this Mozambique capital early Monday.

First reports said the explosion, at about 4:55 a.m. local time (3.55 GMT) was near the offices and workshops of the city bus company. Windows were shattered in nearby houses, but there were no immediate reports of casualties so far.

The Mozambican Government is fighting South African- backed rebels, the Mozambique National Resistance in many parts of the country. If they were responsible for the explosion it would be a significant new development in their strategy.

In Lisbon, the Portuguese news agency NP in a dispatch from Maputo said ten people were injured in the blast. Most were in an apartment block, two floors of which were almost destroyed, the agency said.

The report said the booby-trapped car was parked in front of the headquarters of the bus company in the Alto Mae District.

Further on Car Bomb Blast

AB210848 Paris AFP in English 0842 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Maputo, April 21 (AFP) — Almost 40 people were injured, three seriously, when an explosion believed to have been caused by a car bomb rocked the Mozambican capital early Monday morning, medical sources said.

Local residents of the Maputo suburbs where the blast occurred said the three dozen injuries were mainly caused by flying glass, and blocks of the flats near the blast sustained heavy damage.

The blast was apparently caused by explosive devices placed under a car, and appeared to have the city's bus company as its target. The explosion left a large crater in the road, but the company installations escaped with minimal damage.

The area was cordoned off while investigations were begun.

No one has yet claimed responsibility for the blast, which was the first in this southeast African capital.

MNR Claims Responsibility

AB220750 Paris AFP in English 0744 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Lisbon, April 22 (AFP) — The Mozambican guerrilla movement MNR said it was responsible for a booby-trapped car which exploded in the capital Maputo before dawn on Monday, injuring 50 people.

MNR European spokesman Jorge Correia said the blast had been set for that time "to spare the civilian population." The car bomb had been planted by clandestine cells as part of the movement's latest strategy of mounting attacks in major cities, he said.

They included sabotage of electricity and water-pumping installations serving Maputo and the country's second city Beira in the past few months, he said.

Mr. Correia admitted that six months ago, a booby-trapped car parked outside the Polana, Maputo's main hotel, had been detected and defused.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Discusses U.S. Influence on Regime

MB211407 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1405 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 21, SAPA — The South African Government did not let itself be prescribed to, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. Replying to debate on his vote in the committee stage of the budget, he said the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, and other members of his party had an obsession. They believed that the USA would act prescriptively and that the South African Government would humbly say yes to everything that they said or proposed.

"If that was so, how does the honourable member explain the continuing and incessant activity which is being taken against South Africa in the American Congress and elsewhere in the world? He cannot be unaware of all the boycott actions which are being planned against South Africa worldwide, some of which have already been put into action against this country. This government does not allow itself to be prescribed to. I and colleagues of mine have said repeatedly in Parliament and outside that reform already brought about, and that which is yet to be brought about, has been undertaken because we ... believe in fairness and justice."

The government did not entirely agree with the U.S. Government's view of how a democratic system in South Africa would look. But it was of the utmost importance for South Africa that the Reagan administration:

— Rejected violence as a means of achieving political aims;
— Was concerned over the ANC'S policy of violence;
— Was concerned over the support the ANC got from the Soviet Union;
— Was a proponent of reconciliation in South Africa and of a constitutional dispensation in which all had political rights and in which minority rights were protected;
— Had taken up the battle against international terrorism;
— Supported the stand that an agreement on the Cuban withdrawal from Angola had to be reached before Security Council Resolution 435 on SWA/Namibia could be implemented; and
— Was against legislation to apply further sanctions and punitive economic measures against South Africa, in spite of the increasing pressure in the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives over this stand.

"I suggest that the honourable member for Waterberg consider South Africa's position in the world, the extent of the campaign being waged against us, and the goodwill of other governments towards us before he makes damaging remarks in this house which might harm our interests further.

"He and his party will not buy our farmers products if we cannot export.

"Nor will they buy our minerals or our manufactured goods if a general boycott against us succeeds.

"And they will be powerless if this country's imports of a variety of goods is halted."

Sees Need for Reagan Support

MB220750 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] The South African state president, Mr P.W. Botha, says while his government does not agree in all respects with the Reagan administration's views on a democratic system for South Africa, some of President Reagan's points of view and actions are of particular interest.

Speaking in his budget vote in the House of Assembly, Mr Botha said it was in the interests of South Africa that President Reagan rejected violence to achieve political goals. It was als important that he was concerned about the way in which the ANC advocated violence and the support which the ANC was getting from the Soviet Union.

The state president also said it was important that President Reagan had taken up the struggle against international terrorism, and was opposed to more sanctions against South Africa. It was also in the interests of South Africa that the Reagan administration supported reconciliation in this coutnry, and a constitutional dispensation with political rights for everyone, and the protection of minorities.

President Botha said the Reagan administration also supported the point of view that an agreement had to be reached first on the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola before UN Security Council Resolution 435 could be implemented in South-West Africa/Namibia.

UDF: Reagan Terrorist; December 'Decisive' Month

MB190658 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2116 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 18, SAPA — The United Democratic Front [UDF] has sent Mr Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, a message accusing him of being a "terrorist."

Mr Murphy Morobe, publicity secretary of the UDF, accused Mr Reagan of being a terrorist for his support of the contras in Nicaragua and Dr Jonas Savimbi in Angola.

"Both groups are engaged in overthrowing lawful governments and President Reagan is supporting them with finance and arms. As far as we are concerned those are terrorist groups which want to overthrow legitimate governments," he added.

He said it was strange to him that Mr Reagan did not see acts of terrorism in the South African Government for killing black adults and children for demanding their lawful rights.

"Instead Reagan calls the ANC an organisation of terrorists."

He said the United States should work with the ANC to overthrow the South African Government.

Speaking at the same function — a memorial service for the late Chief Sataba Dalindyebo — Mr Henry Fazi, UDF vice-president for the eastern Cape, said some townships in the eastern Cape were without councillors.

"The people are already governing themselves according to how they would like their townships run," he added.

He said the ANC armed struggle was going to be intensified and that December of this year was going to be a decisive month for black liberation.

Muslim Organizations Support Libya Against U.S.

MB200659 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2300 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 18, SAPA — Several Cape Town Muslin organisations have come out in strong support of Libya in the wake of the recent American bombings in which scores of civilians were killed and have accused ths United States of seriously endangering world peace.

The issue has become a rallying point in the Muslim community and several protest meetings are being plannned in various parts of the Cape Flats in the next few days.

Iman Omar Nordiem, president of the Muslim Youth Movement in the Cape said.

"We consider the naked act of American imperialist aggression which resulted in the massacre of scores of Libyans to be directed at all Muslims the world over.

"The maiming and killing of innocent Libyans by the Reagan regime proves once again who the real terrorists are — the U.S., the Soviets and their allies.

"We hope what happened in Libya would be a lesson especially to those in the South African liberatory movement who continuously pander to the U.S. for support or attempt to satisfy the Soviets. The oppressed can liberate themselves," Iman Nordien said.

Shaykh Abdul-Karreim Toffar, head of the Institute of Islamic Shariah Studies said that the evidence of alleged Libyan involvbement in the bombing of a Berlin in a discotheque and other incidents should have been submitted to full scrutiny.

The bombing of targets in Tripoli and Banghazi was a "serious and dangerous precedent" to solve what was termed "problems in the Middle East region", Shaykh Toffer said.

The president of the Muslim Judicial Concil, Shaykh Nazeem Mohamed, described the attack as "an act of aggression by this capitalists imperialist bully Reagan who indiscriminately dropped bombs in on civilians."

The New Unity Movement said America and Britain were driving world society to the brink of global war.

Pik Botha Meets With Chester Crocker in Geneva

MB211516 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Our political staff reports that South Africa and the United States have wound up another round of talks in Europe. In reply to a query, the office of the minister of foreign affairs confirmed that Mr Pik Botha and the American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, had conferred in Geneva, Switzerland, yesterday and today.

No details are available concerning the latest round of talks, but the spokesman said that the discussions were expected to focus on bilateral affairs and regional problems. After today's talks in Switzerland, Mr Botha left for another European destination. His itinerary is not known. Mr Botha is expected to return to South Africa later this week.

Meets Portuguese Counterpart

MB220944 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0942 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 22, SAPA — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, last night met the Portuguese minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pires de Miranda, in Luxembourg.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed the talks were "on matters of common interest" and said Mr Botha had departed for another European destination afterwards.

Yesterday Mr Botha concluded two days of talks with the United States assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker and other senior U.S. officials.

The talks followed earlier announcements of further negotiations on independence plans for SWA/Namibia and the quest for the removal of Cuban troops from neighbouring Angola.

There was no official confirmation that last night's talks with the Portuguese foreign minister was connected to the U.S.-S.A talks but it is generally believed that proposals may, as in the past, be channelled to Angola via the Portuguese Government.

Sees No Obstacles to Colored Envoy

MB170728 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2347 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town April 16, SAPA — South Africa had not appointed a coloured ambassador but it was "self-evident" there was no obstacle to the appointment to overseas posts of people from all the republic's communities, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today. He was responding in a statement issued in Cape Town to speculation about the appointment of a coloured ambassador.

Mr Botha said ambassadors were not appointed without the approval of the receiving government. "Press speculation about such appointments can indeed lead to the receiving state withholding approval."

Opposition Reaction to Botha's Pass Proposals

Tutu: 'Welcomed'; AZAPO: 'About Time'

MB181752 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1750 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 18, SAPA — The Anglican Archbishop-elect of Cape Town, Bishop Desond Tutu, said today he "warmly welcomed" the announcement by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, that there would be no more pass arrests and that all pass offendors would be "released forthwith."

"The moratorium and release of pass offendors can only be welcomed; however, I hope there is not a sting in the tail," Bishop Tutu said.

"One has to be very careful that they are not going to find another way of harrassing blacks through orderly urbanisation or other means," he said.

The Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) national publicity secretary, Mr Muntu Myeza, said he had one comment to make - "about time."

He added that "these reform antics come when there is already much grief and misery. The removal of one area of oppression — the pass laws — comes too late.

"What we want now is not only the removal of some aspects of our exploitation and oppression but the establishment of a fully democratic and just society."

The national president of the Black Sash, Mrs Mary Burton, said that what the Sash wanted for all South Africans was "the establishment of their right to move freely anywhere in the country to find work and to live a family life."

"We shall study the long-awaited white paper with great interest. The moratorium on arrests will ease the burden on the thousands of people who are already in the urban areas, many of them already in employment, but without the necessary permits," she said.

Urban Foundation: 'Significant'

MB181838 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1836 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 18, SAPA — The Private Sector Council on Urbanization and the Urban Foundation have welcomed the state president, Mr P.W. Botha's announcement on the pass laws as "a significant step towards the abolition of influx control."

Mr Jan Steyn, chairman of the Private Sector Council in a statement to SAPA: "We therefore await with great interest publication of the white paper on urbanization and related legislation to give content thereto.

"We would welcome as a package of enactments the following:

— The restoration of citizenship; — the complete abolition of control over the movement of black people; and — the issuing of a common identity document for all South Africans which would be solely for the purpose of identification, as in the case of other race groups."

Transkei, Business Welcome Proposal

MB181846 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Overwhelming positive reaction has been received to the state president's announcement that the controversial passbook system will be scrapped next week. Institutions such as the Afrikaans Trade Institute, the Association of Chambers of Commerce, and the Transkei Government have welcomed the announcement. The announcement and the approval of a joint executive authority for Natal and KwaZulu dominated the state president's budget debate in Parliament today.

[Correspondent Jan van Niekerk] In reaction to the announcement, opposition leader Colin Eglin says this step is a breakthrough in normalizing the lives of millions of black South Africans. It would undoubtedly help to lessen tension and conflict in the country. The chairman of the Ministers Council in the House of Delegates, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said the announcement is an important step on the road to reform.

Eglin: Proposal 'Important Step'

MB181940 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1938 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, Apr 18, SAPA — The scrapping of the pass laws from July 1 was an important step toward normalising the lives of millions of black South Africans, the leader of the PFP [Progressive Federal Party], Mr Colin Eglin, said today.

"It will undoubtedly help to ease the tensions and the conflict situation in the country — and could help to create the climate necessary if there are going to be meaningful negotiations in the constitutional field," he said in a statement issued in Cape Town.

It remained to be seen from the white paper on influx control, due to be tabled next week, how the government intended dealing with important matters like land and property ownership.

However, the suspension of pass law arrests and the moratorium on prosecutions from next week announced by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, today, was a major breakthrough.

Mr Eglin said the announcement was a tribute to all those who had campaigned against the pass laws over the years.

He paid special tribute to Mrs Helen Suzman, the PFP MP for Houghton.

"Year after year in Parliament, she has fought and argued and confronted the government on the pass law issue.

"She has demonstrated the value of persistent, principled and vigorous opposition," Mr Eglin said.

UDF Seeks Power-Sharing
MB182001 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2000 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 18, SAPA — The United Democratic Front [UDF] said today the scrapping of pass laws by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, would "still remain an act of political posturing" unless power-sharing and participation by blacks in the decision-making process were addressed.

"For bringing an end to prosecution of people under the provision of influx control regulations, confirms our long-held view that these laws are inhuman," said the UDF acting publicity secretary, Mr Murphy Morobe, in a statement to SAPA in Johannesburg. "It is only too suprising that Botha had to come to the realisation of this fact now."

"But it is, in our view, still early to say much on this issue until Mr Botha's white paper is made public.

"What is going to be of more significance to us is what they intend to replace this influx control regulations with. We shall be watching with keen interest how President Botha works himself out of the Population Registration Act, the Race Classification Act and Group Areas Act.

"Without an address on the crucial issue of political power and the popular demand of our people to take part in the decision-making processes in this country, Bothas' latest move would still remain an act in political posturing."

It also had to be remembered that the announcement came at a time when intensification of the anti-pass campaign was imminent.

"Botha's move therefore, is yet another indicator of the effectiveness of pressure and campaigns by the democratic extra-parliamentary movement and our allies internationally," Mr Morobe said.

Suzman Questions Botha's Understanding of Reform
MB180756 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Helen Suzman has attacked President P.W. Botha, asking whether he understood his call for urgent reform. Speaking in Parliament, the veteran PFP [Progressive Federal Party] member of Parliament said gestures of reconciliation such as the return of Cape Town's District Six to the colored people and the reversal of the controversial decision to cede Moutse to KwaNdebele could help to avoid confrontation and loss of life.

She said she hoped for positive news during the president's speech yesterday, but added that all we got was a ponderous dissertation on the ANC and the Communist Party.

Leaders Welcome Botha's Acceptance of Natal Option
MB191309 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Political and business leaders in Natal have welcomed the announcement by the state president that the government has accepted a joint executive authority for the Natal Provincial Administration and the KwaZulu government. Mr Botha made the announcement in the House of Assembly during the debate on his budget vote.

The administrator of Natal, Mr Radcliffe Cadman, said he was overjoyed at the announcement, and in Cape Town, the New Republic Party MP for Durban Point, Mr (Wolsroo), said the initiative shown by his party in holding talks with KwaZulu showed that successful negotiation were possible. Without wanting to say more at this stage, the announcement concerning Natal was also welcomed by the senior MEC [Member of the Executive Committee] of the province, Mr Frank Martin, KwaZulu's minister of education and culture, and general secretary of Inkatha, Dr Oscar Dlomo, the chairman of the Natal Chamber of Industries, Mr Alex Hamilton, and the chairman of the Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, Mr Bruce Forceman.

Unions Respond Favorably
MB191306 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] More reaction has been received to the announcement by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, that the reference book system is to be scrapped and a uniform identity document issued to everybody.

The executive director of the Federated Chamber of Industries, Dr Johan van Zyl, welcomed the announcement and described it as a definite step in the direction of visible change. Dr van Zyl said he looked forward with interest to the white paper on influx control which will be tabled in Parliament some time this week.

A spokesman of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union, MAWU, says if the existing system is not replaced by one based on ethnicity, then the announcement is to be welcomed. He called on the government to scrap all apartheid laws.

A spokesman for the Council of Unions of South Africa, CUSA, says the existing system will simply be continued with the issuing of new identity documents. He forecast that the new system would cost the taxpayer thousands of rands.

The president of the Qwa Qwa Builders' Association said he was very pleased about the announcement. He hoped that the state president would continue to bring about change in South Africa.

Sources: Pass Laws Unlikely To Be Replaced
MB181952 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1951 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 27, SAPA — The scrapping of the pass laws by State President P.W. Botha today is not likely to be followed by an alternative form of movement control.

Sources say the president had stated in his advertisement of February 2 that it was the government's intention to encourage development and not to control movement.

His announcement in the House of Assembly today that there would be no further arrests under the existing pass laws was coupled with a request that present passbooks — which serve the dual purpose of identity and movement control — should be retained for identity purposes only until such time as new identity documents could be provided.

It is understood that these will be identical to the newer smaller identity book issued to whites.

It was not improbable that future IDs would contain fingerprints, sources said.

Issues, such as what affect today's announcement would have on so-called "white by night" areas; why the new deal would only come into effect on Wednesday; and whether "forthwith" could be interpreted as immediately, could not be cleared up today.

All inquiries along these lines were answered with: "wait for the white paper".

The government white paper on urbanisation, setting out their intentions, is expected to be tabled in Parliament during the middle of next week.

President Botha said today that no further arrests would be made after the tabling of the white paper; but sources consider it most unlikely that any further arrests would be made between now and the tabling.

It could not be learned whether a directive to this effect had been issued.

uf headlineReportage on SACC Conference in Johannesburg

Opens With Bishop Tutu Speech
MB170650 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2106 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 16, SAPA — If the problem in South Africa is not perceived correctly, all solutions addressing it will be "cock-eyed," Bishop Desmond Tutu, the archbishop elect of the Anglican Church, said tonight in his first public appearance since being chosen as leader of his church two days ago.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, bishop of the diocese of Johannesburg of the church of the province of Southern Africa, was delivering the opening address of the special "church in crisis" conference in Johannesburg, organised by the South African Council of Churches [SACC].

He said people in South Africa — blacks and whites — suffered from differences in perception about the true state of affairs in the country.

He said this precluded the possibility that the problems could be solved: "If you don't know what the problem is, you can't find the solution."

Earlier he had given examples such as a recent denial in Parliament that there was a crisis in South Africa, saying that all in South Africa should be shocked to believe South Africa was not facing its worse crisis since union (1910).

Anyone saying that a state of emergency in a country upholding Western standards is normal, with army troops being used against its own citizens; with 1400 people being killed in 18 months — most of these by troops; with hundreds of thousands of children boycotting classes; with homes being petrol-bombed; with leading citizens and businessmen and students newly discovering the need to talk to a banned organisation like the ANC, "stretches credulity too far," he said.

"The crisis has reached monumental proportions ... but where you are and who you are determine your vision. What pleases most whites is guaranteed to displease most blacks and vice versa," he said.

He said most whites believed, as did the authorities, that the maintenance of law and order was the way to deal with the crisis.

"Law and order as a condition seems to be an absolute," but stated that this was a "useless" view under present conditions as the fundamental cause of the need for law and order was injustice and oppression, "which was note being dealt with."

"The authorities and most whites believe that black education was the most important grievance .. . So the government thinks that if it spent more and more on black education (it would deal with the problem)."

They are then "flabbergasted" as the situation escalates and students burn their free books.

"I have tried to speak responsibly: the primary violence in this country comes from the government and its supporters — the violence of apartheid. Unitl this system goes, there is no hope," he said after he cited figures putting the daily death toll due to unrest related violence at between 3 and 5.6 people per day.

He added that every time there was a funeral of an unrest victim, "you can says almost without fear of contradiction, that there will be another funeral of an unrest victim because the police will kill another" at the funeral.

Speaking about the youth, education and the slogan "Liberation Before Education", that the "authorities do not seem to realise that if you change the tin mug out of which Bantu education comes a silver goblet the poison will still be poison. Fundamen-

tally black education remains unacceptable," however, much money was spent on it.

On general issues such as migrant labour, forced removals, and other specific examples like the shootings by police of "grannies" and others in Mamelodi, the death of a four-year-old child caused by a rubber bullet fired by the police — with an inquest verdict that no one was responsible for the death, he said there was "hardly any outrage and shock expressed by whites."

He compared this with the wide publicity given to incidents such as the Amanzimtoti blast in December in which five people died and the Westdene Dam disaster in which 42 white school children drowned, both of which, in his view, resulted in "high hysteria from some in the community."

But on injustices against black people there was "almost no outcry and all," he said.

He spoke about the race barriers which existed between blacks and whites which alienated the experience of each from the other, whether it was white fears and their anguish over their sons on the border or that of blacks who know "whips, tear gas, birdshot, roadblocks, quirts, live ammunition" and the fear of parents for the lives of their children.

"Whites don't know the hurts of blacks ... I know this is a generalisation — some do." He added that that if he was white, he would need "a lot of grace to oppose a system which provided me with such privileges just because I was white — So I salute those that do."

He outlined the problems he experienced in mediating between the authorities and black people such as happened during the unrest situation in the Johannesburg township Alexandra, saying that people like himself and Dr Allan Boesak are regarded more and more as moderate while whites are shocked at what they say and think they are "irresponsible radicals."

He spoke of the anger of the black youth, who "mean it when they say they know many of them will die."

"But the frightening thing is — they don't seem to care. What have we done to our children?" he asked.

Earlier he had said, in reference to the security forces, that "most of those with guns want to use those guns, unleash their dogs on the children ... I'm saying this responsibly."

"The best agitator is apartheid: in Witbank, Warmbaths, Paarl — almost anywhere there is unrest and the cause is fundamentally the same," Bishop Tutu said.

Churches' Liberation Role Affirmed

MB171106 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1057 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 17, SAPA — After a major debate in closed session, the executive committee of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) yesterday confirmed the legitimate role which the churches have to play in the struggle for liberation which is currently taking place in the country, the general secretary of the council, Dr Beyers Naude said in a statement released in Johannesburg today.

"The problem of growing tension between black and white was also faced and the SACC again emphasized its commitment in the light of the gospel to reflect in both its structures, witness and service the true nature of the church as the people of God, black and white, the statement said.

The executive also discussed the formal resignation of the assistant general secretary, Mr Dan Vaughan, and requested that he withdraws it. Mr Vaughan has advised the presidium that he will reconsider the matter and give his reply to the request later.

In another move, the president of the SACC, Bishop Manas Buthelezi informed the staff that the executive, after careful consideration of all the issues, had decided to dismiss Mrs Bernadette Mosala, director of the division of home and family life. An acting director of the division will be appointed within the next few days, the statement said.

Naude: Liberation Overshadows All

MB191133 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1056 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 19, SAPA — The central focus and primary aim at this time in South Africa for the majority of the people in South Africa is that of political liberation — it overshadows all other needs such as for example that of economics and education, the secretary general of the South African Council of Churches [SACC], Dr Beyers Naude, said in Johannesburg this morning.

Dr Naude was addressing delegates to the SACC sponsored conference on "the Church's response to the South African crisis" prior to the final proceedings at which resolutions will be adopted to be put to member churches.

"We were struck by the seriousness of the situation (as brought to us by speakers from the educational, labour, political and other spheres) which brought home to us that we are in a serious and ongoing crisis.

"The people know that liberation will come — the only problem is how and when," he said.

Dr Naude mentioned two points on which the SACC is often criticised: from member churches that the only voice ever heard is that of the SACC and not the people; and that the SACC never gives the government credit for changes it implements.

On the last issue he said: "The SACC is constantly attacked for not giving adequate recognition to the government for its efforts. This I deny — we give credit where it is due. If there is a sincere belief that any reform will bring about fundamental change we will state it to the world."

Earlier he had said that it was clear from speakers at the

conference — many of them from secular bodies such as educational, labour and political organisations — that sincere doubt existed about the government's genuineness and/or ability to implement reforms.

He also said that many intentions had not come to fruition, and plans and promises from the government had not been carried out.

On criticism from churches, he said the conference was structured precisely in such a way to give the people "a voice" in the decision-making which they will then take back to thier individual churches.

Each church was allowed four delegates: a cleric, a layperson, a woman and a representative from the youth. Representatives of the regional councils — of which there will soon be 20 in an effort to decentralise the council's activities — were also present. "I think it is important to realise that the significance or otherwise of this conference will depend on the member churches — not on the SACC. It is only to the extent that the member churches will implement and seriously consider the findings that come from this conference (that it will have any meaning)," he said.

He said the aim of the conference had been to listen to theologians, clerics and representatives from secular bodies in a "careful, objective and impartial way" to see how the church could assist in solving the crisis "in accordance with the gospel."

He said many of the speakers had criticised the church but that the criticism had been constructive and "displayed hope, belief and expectations that the church could play a role."

"This had laid the foundation for co-operation between the church and secular bodies," he said.

Dr Naude said that it had become clear that the church had a responsibility towards the liberation movements although it was not "yet clear what stand should be adopted and carried out by the church" on the issue.

He recounted what had been said by a delegate during the course of the conference about the fact that "we (blacks) had already unbanned the ANC in our hearts" and pointed out that this was an example of "a serious difference of perspective between black and white people."

The conference ends today with voting on findings and resolutions to be adopted. These will be made public at a press conference early next week.

Education Department Delays Date of Black Tests
MB170806 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0148 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 17, SAPA — Widespread calls for a stayaway on May 1 — has prompted the Department of Education and Training (DET) to delay the start of postponed 1985 matriculation examinations for black pupils to May 2.

This was confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for the DET.

The change is one of a number of concessions on matric exams announced by the department's director-general, Dr Braam Fourie, in Pretoria.

It follows a meeting last week between Dr Fourie, the department's deputy minister, Mr Sam de Beer, and a four-member delegation of the Parents Action Committee (PAC) of Cape Town's black townships.

Dr Fourie announced that:

— The closing date for pupils to enter the 1986 matric exams in November this year had been extended from April 11 to April 25.
— Pupils who paid exam fees in April last year, who did not write in November 1985 and wanted to write in November this year instead of in May, would not have to pay exam fees again.
— Pupils who fail in May would be able to write again in November but would then have to pay exam fees. The closing date for these candidates' entries will be announced later.

Dr Fourie said the new arrangements were made "because of the disruption of education in certain schools over the past months and the difficulty experienced by pupils in certain areas in receiving normal schooling and preparing for examinations."

The department advised all matric candidates, especially private candidates, to get copies of the rised timetable which will be available from examination centres from today.

Government Wants Indian, Colored Conscription
MB220713 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] The government is hoping to extend the current whites only military conscription to include Indians and coloreds, and it is banking on support from Indian and colored Parliamentary leaders.

More from Patrick Cull in Cape Town.

[Cull] The government is committed in principle to national service for coloreds and Indians but only with the cooperation and approval of the House of representatives and House of Delegates.

This emerges from the latest white paper on defense. An opposition spokesman has suggested that the government might be subtly preparing for the introduction of a ballot system for coloreds and Indians.

The white paper states that, in the same way as military service was developed to adapt the whites toward compulsory national service, it is envisaged to take the coloreds and Indians through this process as well.

In another section, the white paper states that the July intake, as far as the Army is concerned, is to be phased out.

Meeting on Nonracial Municipalities Banned
MB181936 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1930 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Grahamstown, April 18, SAPA — More than 200 delegates from 30 townships in the eastern Cape will be turned away from the 1820 settlers national monument this weekend after the banning of a major conference to work out a strategy for establishing non-racial municipalities.

The chief magistrate of Grahamstown, Mr Ivan Ristow, issued an order this morning banning all meetings in the Grahamstown area from 6 pm today until 6 pm on Sunday.

The Grahamstown Democratic Action Committee, which organised the conference, said later it would make an urgent application in the Grahamstown Supreme Court to have the banning order set aside.

The intention of the conference was to have been to provide an opportunity for community leaders from townships all over the eastern Cape to discuss recent developments in local government, one of the organisers told SAPA's correspondent.

The conference comes in the wake of demands for non-racial municipalities made by black communities during the widespread consumer boycotts in the eastern Cape.

Alexandra Residents Launch Boycott 21 Apr
MB200647 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1344 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 19, SAPA — Residents of Alexandra township, near Johannesburg, decided to launch consumer and rent boycott from Monday April 21 in the area because of alleged harrasment by security forces in the area.

According to a statement released by the Alexandra Consumer Boycott Committee, the residents yesterday decided to call for a boycott because of "our township is still under forced police and Army occupation" and because residents are experiencing "continued detentions."

The demands of the combined rent and consumber boycott include:

— "Troops and police out of the township.
— "The immediate recognition of students' demands.
— "The recovery of missing corpses and people.
— "Rent we can afford.
— "Proper electrification of our township.
— "The release of all political prisoners and the unbanning of all banned organisations."

The statement also called for a boycott of all white businesses and certain black owned stores which the boycott committee accuses of "collaborating" with the police.

The committee urged that "reactionary newspapers" should be boycotted and announced that it would support the current boycott of Metal Box products in solidarity with workers dismissed from the company.

It also announced a campaign to "socially isolate" all policemen and councillors in the township.

Announcement Expected
MB220959 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0937 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 22, SAPA — The rent and consumer boycott in Alexandra township near Johannesburg entered its second day with signs that it is having a heavy impact on commerce in the area.

A spokesman for the Alexandra Boycott Committee said this morning that the boycott was "one hundred per cent effective."

A number of stores in the commercial area around Second Avenue in Wynberg on the outskirts of the township have closed, he said. Others had almost no customers yesterday. A number of businesses had contacted the boycott committee in an attempt to meet them and discuss the boycott, he added.

A spokesman for a large furniture store in Wynberg confirmed that the effects of the boycott were "very serious." He said most store in the area have had few customers since the boycott began.

"We have had very little business in the last few days and have made representations to the various committees in Alexandra to find out what to do." His company would also be approaching the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce in order to discuss the residents demands, he said.

"However the demands (of the boycott) are in the hands of the government and small businesses do not know what to do about them. We feel it is harsh for them to take it out on us."

The committee says the boycott was launched because of the continued presence of troops in the township and the disappearance of the bodies of people who were shot by security forces during the rioting in the township earlier this year.

Wide-ranging demands include withdrawal of the troops, "the recovery of missing corpses," lower rents, electrification of the township, the implementation of students' demands including "people's education," the release of all political prisoners and the unbanning of organisations.

A campaign to "socially isolate" policemen and town councillors has also been started to pressurise those who the committee calls "collaborators with the state" into resigning their posts.

A number of Alexandra town councillors had resigned before the boycott, including the town clerk, Mr Arthur Margeman.

Rev Sam Buti, the mayor of Alexandra, and the four remaining town councillors are holding a press conference this morning where "an announcement of major national importance will be made," a spokesman for the town council said yesterday.

Mayor Announces Resignation

MB221119 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1112 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 22, SAPA — The mayor of the troubled Alexandra township near Johannesburg today announced his resignation together with other members of the town council.

Reading from a prepared statement, Rev Sam Buti said at a press conference in the council offices this morning: "It is with heavy-laden hearts that we arrive at this decision to call it a day as councillors serving the community of Alexandra. This decision was made after days of extreme agony, soul searching and constant prayer."

Mr Buti said he and his remaining councillors had resigned because recent events in the township had made it impossible to implement a redevelopment plan for Alexandra, according to a spokesman for the town council who handed the press statement to SAPA.

In reply to questions from reporters, Mr Buti insisted that he had not been "intimidated" into resigning. "He told reporters he had never been intimidated, even at the height of the unrest," the spokesman siad.

The township has been turbulent since rioting and police shootings at the end of February left at least 21 people dead. During and after the unrest — dubbed Alexandra's "six day war" — community and youth organizations made repeated calls for the resignation of all councillors. A number of town councillors resigned before today's press conference, including the town clerk, Mr Arthur Magerman, who left last week.

Dalindyebo's Family Asks Action on Burial

MB210911 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0901 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Umtata, April 21, SAPA — The family of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, who was buried at Bumbane in the Transkei yesterday, have filed an urgent action in the Umtata Supreme Court seeking that the body be exhumed and flown back to Lusaka, Zambia, for reburial. The action will be heard today.

In papers brought before the chief justice, Mr Justice J. Van Reenen, in Umtata today, the family attorney, Mr Dumisa Ntsebeza, said Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima and Paramount Chief Bambilanga Dalindyebo would be called upon to show cause why they should not be held in contempt of court for ignoring yesterday's interim court order that the body should not be buried.

Yesterday the funeral service was delayed for about two hours while the messenger of the court served the papers on Chief Bambilanga, who refused to acknowledge them. The interim order had been granted by Mr Justice van Reenen at 6.30 am yesterday and was then served on the funeral parlour owner holding the body, the Umtata station commander and Chief Bambilanga as respondents.

When the papers arrived at Bumbane, Chief Kaizer Matanzima, who was already there, immediately drove to Umtata accompanied by a number of police officers. They arrived at the funeral parlour and allegedly forcibly removed the body after they had demanded to see it. The body was brought to Bumbane on the back of an open delivery van and was buried after a short service.

In yesterday's court action Chief Sabata's son, Mr Buyelekaya Dalindyebo, 22, gained an interim ruling from Mr Justice van Reenen halting yeserday's scheduled funeral and granting him custody of Chief Sabata's body.

He claimed in papers that certain agreements entered into before the body was flown from Lusaka to Transkei had been violated.

Mr Dalindyebo said he had intended to take Chief Sabata's body back to Lusaka to have it buried there.

In his action, supported by his mother, the senior wife, Mr No-Moscow Dalindyebo, they cited Chief Bambilanga, who succeded Chief Sabata in 1980, as first respondent.

He said the reasons for bringing the urgent application were that the grave dug for his father was not in the same place as originally decided. He said it was not at the real family graveyard which meant his father would not be buried next to his forefathers.

He also claimed that he had been ousted by "the Mtirara family" while the family arrangements for the funeral were being made.

Another reason was that he objected to the restrictions imposed by a special government gazette issued last week prohibiting anyone from outside Transkei from attending the funeral.

ANC's Nzo Says Struggle will Be Intensified

MB210901 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] The ANC of South Africa says it will draw the entire masses of South Africa into the ranks of the armed struggle in order to intensify the war against apartheid. The statement was made by the ANC secretary general, Comrade Alfred Nzo, in an interview with newsmen in East Berlin yesterday.

Comrade Nzo said the ANC has decided that every effort should be made to reinforce the young people's army and make it ready to deliver effective blows against the enemy.

On the recent contracts between the ANC and white South African business and student leaders, Comrade Nzo said these are important developments for they reflect the deepening crisis confronting the racist regime.

Sports Groups Ask End to Discrimination
MB201219 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] The Sports Steering Committee, which was formed in Johannesburg recently to privatize sport and make it independent of political interference, has issued a statement setting out its aims.

The president of the South African Sports Federation, Mr T. Hugo Olivier, who is also chairman of the committee, appealed in the statement to all influential bodies and the government to scrap remaining discriminatory legislation and to adopt a policy giving individuals the right of freedom of movement and to achieve the highest goals in life.

The statement also recommends that all educational facilities be opened to all children to meet the challenges of a new and equitable South Africa. The committee asks that the process of negotiation be accelerated to find a constitutional solution, including voting rights in a mutually acceptable system.

The statement was also signed by the president of the South African National Olympic Committee, Mr Rudolf Opperman.

Police Blame ANC for 21 April Landmine Blasts
MB211216 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1214 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 21, SAPA — Three black men were injured, two seriously, in two land mine blasts in the eastern Transvaal this morning.

The SAP public relations division in Pretoria reported both blasts in the Breyten area, directly east of Johannesbrug and about 100 km from the Swazi border.

The statement blamed the ANC for the "cowardly attack" on civilian "soft targets."

The first mine was detonated by a taxi on the Breyten/Chrissiesmeer dirt road at about 8 am. The passenger in the taxi, Mr Jan Moshuloane, of Dennilton, had both his legs crushed in the blast, the statement said, while the taxi driver, Mr Ben Nduli, of Breyten, suffered lacerations to his body.

In the second explosion, at about 10.30 am, a tractor was blown up on the Farm "Vlakfontein," but the driver escaped serious injury.

According to the police, the labourer who was driving the tractor, Mr Simon Makwanazi, sustained injuries to his face and right leg. Police are investigating.

— The owner of the Farm "Vlakfontein, Mr J.J. De Villiers, 68, drive over the road where the land mine blast occurred four times today before Mr Makwanzi detonated the mine on the tractor.

Mr Makwanzi was taken to the Ermolo Hospital with eye, head and leg injuries, Mr de Villiers' son, Jan, 33, said at Vlakfontein.

"The tractor is a write-off," Mr de Villiers said. "I'll only keep the rear tyres."

Police and the SADF, assisted by a helicopter, immediately launched a search, and swept the dirt roads for mines.

Roadblocks were erected in the area, but no arrests had been made by this afternoon.

It is suspected that the mine was planted last night, when a woman noticed a yellow car on the 500m dirt road leading from the Vlakfontein farmhouse to the tarred road.

"The blast occurred on this road about 200m from the house," Mr Jan de Villiers said.

"My father had driven over the spot four times today, first to visit the sheep and then to deliver milk."

Today's two explosions in the Breyten area were the first he had heard of, Mr de Villiers, who also works at the local farmers cooperative, said.

He was in Breyten this morning when he heard that there had been explosion on his parents farm.

By the time he arrived he found that his neighbour, Mr A.W. Nel and town traffic chief Ben Nolan had already arrived to assist.

He said local farmers would now approach the police and SADF for security advice.

There had been unrest in Breyten recently, he said.

"But, meanwhile we will carry on farming. We must," he said.

Police Issue 21-22 Apr Unrest Situation Report
MB220605 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0556 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 22, SAPA — The overnight unrest situation report from the SAP Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria follows:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"At Ginsburg, near King Williamstown, a bus was damaged by stone-throwers.

"At KwaZakele, near PE [Port Elizabeth], a councillor's home was petrol-bombed. A Development Board guard and a policeman dispersed the attackers with pistol and shotgun fire. Two men were arrested, one of whom was slightly wounded. In the same area, a shop was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Brentpark coloured residential area near Kroonstad, two private vehicles were damaged by stonethrowers. A classroom of the Brentpark Primary School was slightly damaged by arsonists.

"At Maukeng, also near Kroonstad, a bus was set on fire and extensively damaged.

"At Old Crossroads in the western Cape, three delivery vehicles were damaged by stonethrowers. In the same area, two shots were fired at SAP members by an unknown persons.

"At Mbekweni, near Paarl, a black man was injured when his vehicle was stoned. In the same area, a private vehicle was destroyed when it was set on fire. A man was wounded and arrested after police returned fire when a shot was fired at a police vehicle."

End report.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report] Black Business Boost

"Initiatives have been launched to raise R5,000 million over the next five years to finance a nation-wide network of new small businesses to bring enterpreneurs into the economic mainstream to crack critical unemployment problems," Michael Chester reports on the front page of Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 19 April. The Small Business Development Corporation is spearheading the drive and has opened talks with the Department of Finance on "radical proposals to induce the private sector to invest in issues of special new bonds with government guarantees of sound investment returns."

Catholic Church May Back Boycott

On page 2, Winnie Graham reports that "the Roman Catholic Church of South Africa is on the verge of backing the disinvestment and sanctions campaign. The Catholic Bishops Conference has instructed its administrative board to make arrangements for an extraordinary plenary session in May when the matter will be discussed and a decision taken. The Church has indicated it will formulate its policy at the special plenary session. Catholics have been invited to make their views known to the conference." In an explanation paper to church members, the conference said while the matter was still open to debate, "we see no choice but to envisage forms of non-violent action such as passive resistance, boycott and economic pressure to move our country away from its present state of racial conflict and set it firmly on the road to justice and full particiapation for its inhabitants in the structure of government."

FCI on Holiday Changes

"The Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) has called for an official body representative of all interested parties to investigate the possible rescheduling of the countrys statutory public holidays" Sheryl Raine and Anna Louw report on page 3. "The call comes in response to growing pressure on employers from black trade unions for paid holidays on May 1 and June 16 — days which are significant to the black community." The Congress of South African Trade Unions has suggested sacrificing holidays like Kruger Day, Founders Day, Republic Day and Day of the Covenant in exchange for the new holidays. The FCI said it was not in principle opposed to a public holiday as long as it could be fitted in with what the country could afford and said "it was concerned that existing statutory public holidays did not reflect community sentiment."

Further on Nchabeleng Death

On page 4, Jo-Anne Collinge reports that "questions are flying thick and fast about the death of United Democratic Front [UDF] leader Mr Peter Nchabeleng in Lebowa's Schoonoord police station after the discovery of a letter signed by him in capitivity during his last hour. The letter is said to be a "total negation" of everything he stood for. Police have said he died of a heart attack although the UDF says he was in "perfect condition" before his arrest. According to the South African Council of Churches, "the Nchabeleng family overhead police saying, this time we are going to kill you, as they removed" him from his home and two chiefs detained at the same time were beaten and one said that he had seen Mr Nchabaeleng tortured. The main thrust of the letter "is an appeal to the community to abandon its campaign of social isolation of the security forces." In some places in the area, policemen have been refused service in local shops and by local taxis.

White Polarization Increases

In his "Polical Commentary" on page 8, David Braun says that the "deteriorating political conditions have brought about some fascinating movements in white politics." There is on one side closer cooperation among rightist parties. The Conservative Party and the Afrikaner Resistance Movement have been holding talks, although the prospect of a merger has been denied. However, "the white right is consolidating." On the left, the former leader of the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) has been on the platform of the UDF and the PFP has increased its efforts to appear more relevant outside Parliament. "The basic rivalry between the PFP and the UDF, caused by a difference in opinion about using Parliament as an instrument for change, remains, however. It is unlikely that the two are going to move appreciably closer in the foreseeable future while they disagree on the matter." However, the support of former PFP leaders Slabbert and Boraine may give the UDF more white support.

As white politics polarize, "it is the diminishing centre ground which should yield the next shift in the established order." The center in this case is probably from the PFP mainstream to much of the National Party and would also include many organizations now associated with the UDF. Last week PFP MP Harry Schwarz called for the "moderate centre to defend itself, and the country,from radicals on either side." This moderate center would not be a new party but a coalition of existing groups which have vested interest in building a society based on the best Western ideas and standards of freedom and democracy." For the moderate center to maintain itself and grow requires "genuine powersharing and truly equal opportunities for self advancement, so that everyone could survive symbiotically."

Vanished Man Found

"A 27-year-old South African political refugee who was abducted from Maseru last month has resurfaced in Bloemfontein, alleging that he has been in Security Police custody since his disappearance," Johannesburg *WEEKLY MAIL* in English 18-24 April reports on page 1. Kagiso Keletwane said that three men had taken him from his home in Maseru to Ladybrand in the Orange Free State where, he alleges, "he was held and

interrogated by the Security Police. He says he was questioned about friends in the ANC who left Maseru after 1979. Although he did not belong to any political organization, he said he had now "suffered for the ANC" but did not regret his close association with friends in the ANC. However, he said he was still virtually a prisoner and under surveillance in Bloemfontein.

More on Lebowa

Patrick Laurence writes on page 2 on the struggle between right and left in Lebowa, "with Lebowa's policemen, under their white commissioner, on the offensive against anti-apartheid militants." On the death of United Democratic Front (UDF) official Peter Nchabeleng, the organization said his death was part "of a campaign of detentions, bombings and shooting waged by the apartheid regime through its bantustan structures." "We warn the Lebowa puppets that the UDF will not forgive or forget this merciless act. An emergency meeting of Lebowa's leaders had resolved to discharge civil servants belonging to the UDF or the Azanian Peoples Organization (AZAPO) and to ask South Africa for troops. However, the UDF charged "that bandits recruited into the SA Defence Force from Mozambique's rebel Renamo movement and from the former Rhodesian Selous Scouts, are being used to crush the rebellion against Lebowa's leaders."

In the House

In his "In the House" column, Jean le May says the government has painted itself into a corner: "The only issue at the moment is power: the government has power, the ANC wants power, and — accepting Herman Giliomee's theory of violent equilibrium — both have taken up stances which make it impossible for them to do anything about resolving the impasse ." "This realization is probably responsible for the easily-discernible attitude of Nationalists in Parliament that there is very little chance of far-reaching reform this session." There will be tinkering with pass laws, influx control, and other issues but "the most worrying aspect is that all Nationalists appear to be quite irrevocably wedded to the concept of racial separation." Although some Nationalists say they could "live with the repeal of the Group Areas Act," "they're inflexible on the concept that there must be some sustainable definition of themselves as white to entitle them to a place in the power-sharing which they all agree must come." The government wants allies in the form of "moderates" from other races but is sitting back and waiting for them to come forward. Le May says he thinks that refusing to talk to the ANC before they renounce violence is a "delaying device" in hopes that "external pressures will be brought to bear on the ANC equal to the pressure on South Africa for meaningful political reform." The real test would come if the ANC did renounce violence.

Johannesburg Blast Victim Identified

The paper reports on the same page that the victim of the blast in Braamfontein, Johannesburg, a week ago was Abie Rapoo, a 23-year-old actor and poet attached to the Khuvangano Cultural Group in Soweto. His family said he was never a member of any political group and dismiss police statements that he planted the bomb that blew up.

MAIL Starts Questions to ANC Column

On page 3, the paper announces a new feature. Readers may send the questions they would like to ask the ANC to the paper and answers will be sought. The paper will then print the "ANC's answers (as far as law the allows us to do so)."

Met Mangope, Victims' Families Insist

On the same page, Andrew Lefoka reports that "families of people shot in Bophuthatswana — and who are still awaiting burial — are adamant that they did meet President Lucas Mangope, in spite of the president's denials. And they insist that Mangope secretly offered financial help to the six Winterveld residents whose relatives died on March 26 when Bophuthatswana police fired on a crowd at a meeting at a stadium in Winterveld." Residents told the paper that Mangope had addressed a secret meeting with them, conveyed his sympathy, and tried to dissuade them from holding a mass funeral, offering money for private burials. However, a spokesman for Mangope denied that the president had met residents.

More on Lamontville Raid

An article by Carmel Rickard from Durban on the police raid in Lamontville reports that police distributed questionnaires to residents asking for their views of the security forces. About 700 members of the security forces entered the township early Wednesday morning at the request of the Ningizimu Community Council "to restore law and order" in Lamontville. There was an angry reaction from the UDF and the Lamontville Education Crisis Committee. The UDF claimed the raid was aimed at "undermining the community's efforts to organise itself around problems it faces" and criticized councillors for allowing themselves to be used.

Cape Town Women Demand Rent Cut

In an article on the Cape Town rent boycott, in the Cape Flats townships, Moira Levy reports from Cape Town on page 4 on the demonstration by 1,000 women at the Western Cape Development Board demanding rent reduction. "Women living in the Nyanga area stayed away from work to march in protest." A representative of the women said that "youths stopped taxis to check that no women were leaving. The men were allowed to go to work, but the women must march." "The women are demanding that rents be reduced to R10 a month from between R18 and R20. They also complained there were no lights in the townships streets and bills were high because officials were only estimating consumption, not taking electricity readings.

SEIFSA Supports May Day Holidy

"One of the largest employer bodies in the country, the Steel and Enginnering Industries federation (SEIFSA), is to recommend to the government that May Day be declared a national paid public holiday," Phillip van Niekerk reports on page 5. This emerged at pay talks when employers responded to union demands. This year SEIFSA will follow the "no work, no pay" rule but it will later ask the government to proclaim 1 May as Labor Day and "that it replace an existing public holiday, as there were enough public holidays already." If the government responded negatively, a representative said, SEIFSA would negotiate a paid holiday with workers.

Peoples Education Twice Weekly

On page 8, Sefako Nyaka reports that "every Wednesday and Friday afternoon pupils in a number of South African schools switch from indoctrinating Bantu education to Peoples Educa-

tion." According to a representative of the Transvaal Student Congress (TRASCO), "Peoples Education is seen as an alternative to the present system of education which doesn't serve the interests of the people. Bantu education doesn't say anything about the peoples history. The history taught in schools doesn't say why the African National Congress and other political organizations were banned, why some people are in exile, or why Nelson Mandela and the others are detained." Peoples education was to correct the failings of the history serving the interests of "exploiters." Although traditional subjects would not be neglected, "education must be seen as a tool for building a new order and developing a new culture." According to report, many classrooms in Soweto are decorated with posters of Oliver Tambo and an End Conscription Campaign poster saying: "No apartheid war. Troops out of the townships."

South African Disinvesters Criticized

Martin Nicol comments on page 11 about South African businessmen who use diversification as a means of beginning operations elsewhere, thus taking money out the the country. Raymond Ackerman, head of Pick N Pay and one of the most outspoken critics of apartheid among businessmen, attempted to branch out into Australia — but was defeated by "a concerned anti-apartheid effort by the construction trade unions." Other businesses, such as Anglo American, have been skillful at hiding their South African connections and others are attempting to follow this model by buying foreign firms, notably in Great Britain, Liberty Life and Barlow Rand being two examples. Both could do more to speed the end of apartheid. "Critics of disinvestment surely have a clear duty to campaign now to send South African overseas investment back to South Africa. This would give real bite to the policy of constructive engagement. Apartheid is dead. It no longer provides Liberty Life and Barlow Rand with as good a return on capital as it used to. The companies show the extent of their commitment to a post-apartheid economic system in South Africa by making vast investments abroad."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Returns from Gaborone Socialist Meeting

MB200633 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] President Kaunda returned home this evening from Gaborone, Botswana, where he addressed the meeting of the presidium of the Socialist International. The president, who was accompanied by appointments and Disciplinary Committee Chairman Elijah Mudenda, and Acting Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Rajah Kunda was received at Lusaka International Airport by party secretary general Mr Grey Zulu; Secretary of State for Defense and Security Mr Alex Shapi; and Lusaka Province member of the Central Committee Mr Abutis Kapulu. Dr Kaunda was seen off at Sir Seretse Khama International Airport by his Botswana counterpart, Dr Quett Masire.

ZIMBABWE

Minister: 22,000 Mozambican Refugees in Country

MB170937 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0841 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Harare, April 17, SAPA — More than 22,000 Mozambican refugees are now housed in four camps along Zimbabwe's eastern border, the minister of labour, manpower planning and social welfare, Mr Frederick Shava, disclosed in the House of Assembly here yesterday.

Speaking at question time, Mr Shava assured MPs of Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance Party that the birth rate in the camps "compares favourably with the rest of the country." The minister also revealed there are 315 refugees in Zimbabwe from South Africa, SWA/Namibia, Kenya and Malawi.

More than 90 per cent of these were from South Africa, he said. They were not housed in camps as were the Mozambicans, but had been "integrated" with the Zimbabwean civilian population.

Mugabe Speaks on Constitutional Changes

MB181302 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Today is Zimbabwe's 6th anniversay of independence. Celebrations of the occasion are being held throughout the country. In Harare, independence celebrations are being held at Rufaro stadium. Distinguished dignitaries like the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, will arrive at Rufaro stadium later today.

Yesterday Comrade Mugabe spoke about possible constitutional and political changes which may be put into effect this year. In an address [words indistinct] marking the 7th year of independence, Comrade Mugabe appealed to the nation to prepare for fundamental constitutional changes, which (?will affect) Zimbabwe's (?present political) order.

One of the changes [word indistinct] is the removal of what Comrade Mugabe described as obnoxious racial features of the Lancaster House Constitution. Comrade Mugabe said all Zimbabweans must be afforded the same (?legal rights) without paying any regard to their race, color, region, or religion he said. Racial registration cards will just have to go.

Under the Lancaster House Constitution, 20 seats are reserved for the whites. Another constitutional feature [words indistinct].

Comrade Mugabe made it clear the planned constitutional changes do not mean that his government wants to abandon the ideals of democracy or (?the fundamental liberty). In seeking these changes it will be in the national interest if consultations would be conducted at both the party and government levels to ensure that it was [words indistinct].

Comrade Mugabe also referred to the need for unity. He mourned the fact that there are still some leaders who try to

[words indistinct]. He warned such leaders to take note that the nation cannot be (?expected) to brook such [word indistinct].

The prime minister once again spoke of the imperialist strategy being masterminded by the Reagan administration in our region. He referred to the continued aid [words indistinct] the MNR bandits [words indisitnct]. Because of such imperialist designs, Comrade Mugabe called on the nation to (?maintain) [words indistinct].

Comrade Mugabe also thanked the nation for the support given so far to government in its preparations for the forthcoming nonaligned summit. He expressed the hope that the [word indistinct] guests to the summit will be well received.